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In Sheltered Saudi Arabia, Doubts Arise About Wisdom of War

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
DHAIRAN, Saudi Arabia — Saudi Arabia is growing nervous about its new front-line status as tens of thousands of Western troops pour into Islam's holy land and bring with them the potential for a devastating war against another Muslim nation.
So far, the ruling Saudi family seems to have accepted the enormous risks involved in the U.S.-led drive to roll back the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.
The threat posed to the kingdom by President Saddam Hussein's invasion, combined with the rapid U.S. military buildup here, appears to have fortified King Fahd's resolve to engage in the raw political dealings among badly divided Arab nations that the Saudis have traditionally eschewed.
Most senior Saudi princes seem convinced that the price the kingdom may pay in war-related damage — and the billions of dollars it is already paying for American and other foreign troops — is worth it.

Yet there are signs that the mood may be changing. Talks with a wide variety of princes, officials, businessmen and ordinary people during the last month revealed an ambiguity creeping back into Saudi statements about the wisdom of seeing the kingdom involved in a devastating war with Iraq despite the shadow that Mr. Hussein's unpredictable regime has cast over the Arabian Peninsula.
King Fahd's initial reluctance about having the kingdom turned into a launching pad for an American-led attack on another Arab nation was echoed by his defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, at a news conference Sept. 2. Prince Sultan said Saudi Arabia would not allow itself to be used for any kind of military action by outside forces that was not purely in defense of the kingdom.
His statement was taken by outsiders as a temporary ploy by the government to entice Mr. Hussein to release American hostages by assuaging his fears of a U.S. attack.

But it was warmly received among even the most pro-American Saudis.
This ambiguity toward going to war seemed to increase as Saudis began to realize that it might be months before the Bush administration and the U.S. military were deployed with sufficient strength to take any military steps toward liberating Kuwait.
As time goes by, there is also a clearer realization that the kingdom, particularly the Eastern Province, where its oil facilities are located, is likely to be a prime target for Iraqi missile attacks, perhaps involving chemical weapons.
Saudi society has not had to deal with self-sacrifice or war for decades. The kingdom avoided direct involvement in all the Arab-Israeli wars, concentrating instead on spending \$550 billion from its enormous oil earnings to build a modern country with a cradle-to-grave welfare system.
Suddenly, Western reporters are shattering nerves and self-confidence with probing questions about whether the

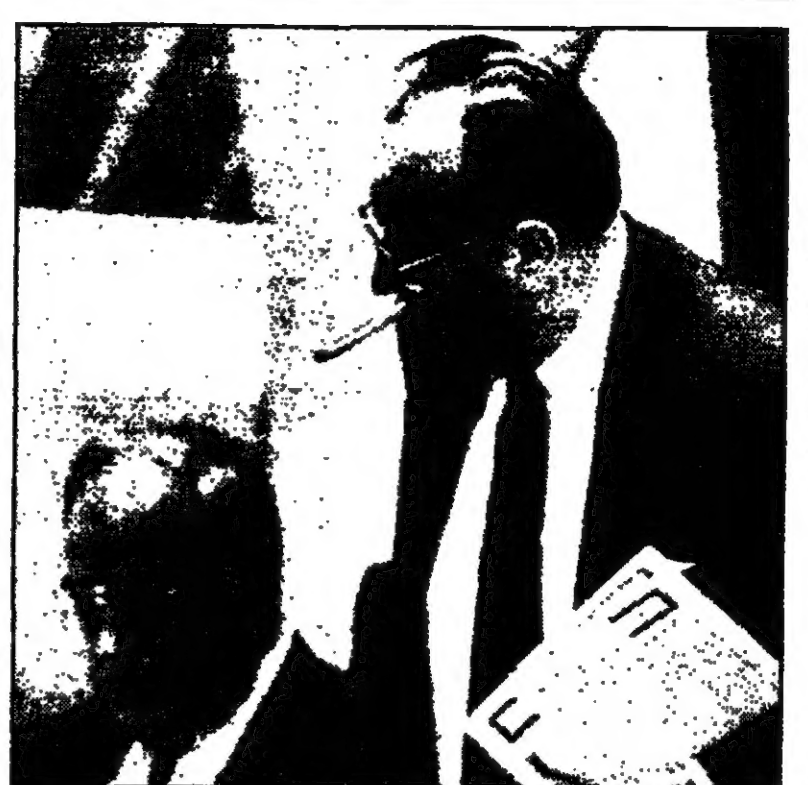
Saudis are ready for missiles and poison gas. In an apparent indication that they now take such threats seriously, King Fahd has ordered gas masks purchased abroad for every Saudi and foreigner in the kingdom.
By the same token, Americans and other Westerners working at the big state-run oil company, Saudi Aramco, have sent home 4,000 of their dependents, while almost 600 workers, many of them Filipinos, have quit. These actions, too, have helped stir Saudi fears for the future and caused many to ask whether war with Iraq is worth it.
The sense of Saudi doubt about the path the nation has embarked on comes through in informal conversations.
One oft-expressed desire is to see Mr. Hussein eliminated by an internal political upheaval or assassination at the hands of the Central Intelligence Agency or some other secret service.
"Remember, we have to continue living in this neighborhood," See SAUDIS, Page 6

Saudis Cut Oil Supply To Jordan Diplomats See Move As Retribution for Pro-Iraqi Sentiments

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
PARIS — Saudi Arabia cut off its supply of oil to Jordan on Thursday, ending shipments that had been running at a rate of about 30,000 barrels a day.
Arab oil industry officials said the Saudis had notified Jordan that it was withholding the oil because it had not received any payments for some time. But Arab diplomats in Paris and in the Gulf region said the action was a clear political expression of Saudi Arabia's anger toward Jordan, where popular sentiment has been running strongly in favor of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and his occupation of Kuwait on Aug. 2.
Even though some Arab oil industry officials insisted that the move was made for economic reasons, many Arab diplomats said Jordan had always viewed the oil supplies as part of Saudi financial assistance to the country.
It was also noted that the Saudi gesture had come immediately after a major conference was held in the Jordanian capital, Amman, a few days ago in which Palestinian leaders, including Georges Habbash and Nayef Hawatmeh, expressed their open support of



The speaker of the East German parliament, Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, and Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere on Thursday as the Volkskammer ratified the treaty to reunify East Germany with West Germany on Oct. 3. The voting result in East Berlin was 299 to 80.



Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, pen in mouth, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl before the Bundestag approved reunification, 442 to 47.

Kiosk

Tamils Kill 40 Sinhalese

COLOMBO (AP) — Tamil gunmen stormed a fishing village on the west coast of Sri Lanka, killing at least 40 Sinhalese people with machetes and automatic rifles, military officials said Thursday.
The attack on the Vellamund village, 110 miles (180 kilometers) north of Colombo, was the latest in a series of killings of civilians by the Tamil rebels, by the Sinhalese-dominated army or by Muslim militant groups.
The defense secretary, General Cyril Ranasingha, ordered deployment of troops into the area and increased the number of militiamen.
The government also decided to issue firearms and hand grenades to the villagers to protect themselves against "such barbaric onslaughts," a statement said.

General News

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Business/Finance

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Lombard PLC launched another legal attack against the E.I. Payed brothers. Page 15.

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Dow Close

2,518.32
Down 39.11

The Dollar

DM 1.577
Pound 1.875
Yen 137.65
FF 6.28

With Picture Clearer, Investors Shun East Germany

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service
BERLIN — With the picture clearer, investors in East Germany are shunning the country's economy, which has been described as the largest single arms transfer in U.S. history.
With the magnitude of East Germany's troubles becoming clearer, the estimates of the number of workers who will lose their jobs and of businesses that will fail as the country moves to a market economy are increasing almost daily.
By the end of the year, some economists predict, 4 million of East Ger-

many's work force of 8.9 million may be jobless.
Western governments, anxious for investments in the East, have been shocked by the sorry state of most East German factories and the scarcity of business skills. They estimate that a fourth or less of East Germany's 8,000 companies can survive in the free-market environment of a united Germany.
The disillusion about East Germany's prospects is a sharp reversal from the expectations of a year ago, when democratic changes swept through Eastern Europe. At that time, East Germany was seen as the nation most

likely to make a smooth transition from communist central planning to capitalism.
It had long been communism's strongest economy and had the enormous advantage of sharing a language and a border with Europe's industrial powerhouse, West Germany.
Today, the East German economy is being kept afloat mainly by aid from Bonn. Since July, when East Germans exchanged their currency for Deutsche marks, plunging ahead toward a market economy, East Germany's unemployment has soared, its industrial production has plummeted and its consumers have bought only Western goods.
The grim message from East Germany seems sobering indeed for the other nations of Eastern Europe — Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania. They all face many of the same structural and social barriers to economic change that have hobbled East Germany.
"East Germany's economy is a catastrophe," said Paul Zieher, who heads a Hamburg research group that specializes in Eastern Europe.
East Germany, with Bonn's support, should eventually be able to make the difficult transition to a mar-

Assuaging Congress: Smaller Saudi Sale

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Keith Kendrick
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, stepping back from a plan to sell Saudi Arabia a weapons package worth more than \$21 billion, told legislators that it wants to avoid a costly political battle in the midst of the Gulf crisis, according to sources.
Senior officials from the Defense and State departments, who had arranged a series of Capitol Hill briefings on the Saudi arms purchase, had been told by lawmakers there would be "broad support" in Congress only for sales of weapons

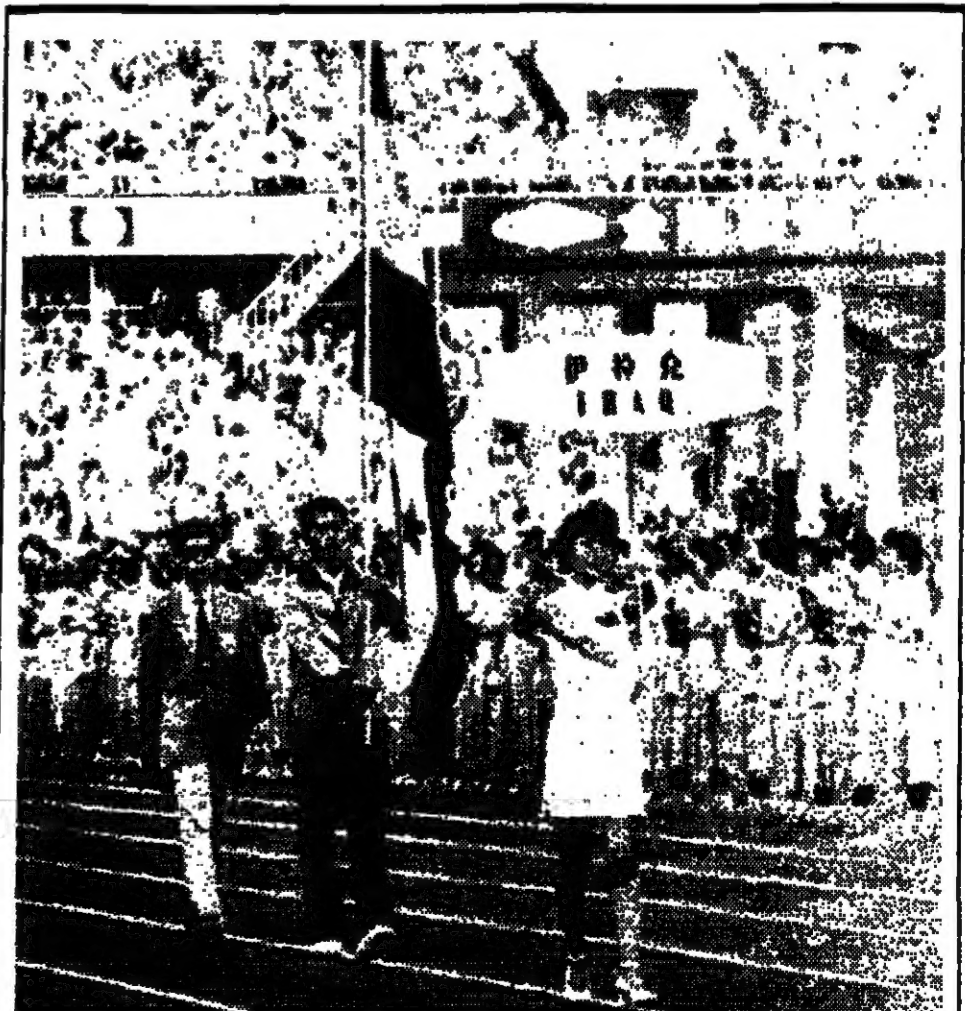
to aid in the Gulf crisis. Those weapons sales would be a small part of the \$21 billion proposal, which has been described as the largest single arms transfer in U.S. history.
Some members of Congress insisted that the remainder of the sale be postponed for further study. Others said the transfer might be feasible only if accompanied by extraordinary concessions for Israel.
Administration officials, including Defense Undersecretary Paul D. Wolfowitz and Undersecretary of State Reginald Bartholomew, did not insist on the full Saudi sale.

They promised further consultations with Congress before seeking approval of a huge arms package, the sources said.
Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, like other officials, told legislators Wednesday that the \$21 billion plan advanced by the Pentagon last week had not been formally approved and would be modified to reflect congressional concerns.
The package, including F-15 jets and Apache helicopters that would not be delivered to the Saudis for several years, was developed by the Pentagon in response to administration concern for Saudi Arabia's long-term security after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
Many legislators viewed the proposal as a sudden, unwarranted expansion of the several-billion-dollar arms sale initially contemplated after the invasion.
Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House foreign operations subcommittee, said he considered the Pentagon plan "wildly large" and "grossly oversized."
A senior U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said it was "a valid point" that the administration

Few Would Violate Air Ban, Experts Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Aviation experts say that few airlines or pilots would risk violating a United Nations air embargo against Iraq even though the proposed ban stops short of permitting the shooting down of violators.
The five permanent members of the Security Council have agreed to a draft resolution that would impose such an embargo, which would prohibit planes from delivering all but humanitarian cargo.
The 15 members of the council

were expected to vote on the measure Friday or Saturday. It is virtually assured passage because only the five permanent members — Britain, France, the United States, Soviet Union and China — have veto power on the council.
In London, Don Kerr of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, said Thursday, "You cannot mount a truly effective air blockade because it would not be lawful to shoot at a civil aircraft."
But, he added, "In practice, it would be difficult to see anyone going in for breaking the air embargo because of the possible consequences. The costs would simply outweigh the benefits."
He said airlines violating a UN ban could be denied landing rights anywhere in the world and suffer financial ruin.
Diplomats have said that the Security Council will not authorize the shooting down of violators because such force is banned by a 1944 convention.
Details of the proposed blockade, aimed at tightening the trade embargo against Iraq imposed after its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, have not been made final.
Experts said the blockade could include the following:
• All aircraft bound for Iraq would have to obtain clearance from air control centers in neighboring states and other countries on the flight path — primarily Iran, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt and Israel. Clearance



The Iraqi flag appeared during a rehearsal for the Asian Games, but will not at the competition.

Iraq Barred at Asian Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — The Olympic Council of Asia voted Thursday to expel Iraq from the Asian Games and suspend it from the council for its invasion of Kuwait.
At a meeting of the 38-member council, 27 voted to expel Iraq, 3 opposed expulsion, 5 abstained and one of the secret ballots was invalid, officials announced. It was not immediately clear which of the countries did not vote.
Two countries, Mongolia and Afghanistan, were not represented.
Council sources said Jordan, Yemen and the Palestinian delegate, who has national status on the council, had been expected to oppose the expulsion, but clearly one did not. There was no

discussion, and the vote took less than 30 minutes, delegates said.
The Games, held every four years, open Saturday and continue through Oct. 7. A total of 42 athletes from Kuwait, who were outside their homeland when Iraq invaded, have arrived in Beijing to compete. When Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, most of Kuwait's athletes were trapped there.
Iraq's athletes had not registered for the Games. An Iraqi soccer team, in China for other competition, will be leaving for home, officials said.
The council's treasurer, Tejavanija Santiparb, said the decision on Thursday meant not only that Iraq was out of the Asian Games but also that it

Real World for Autoworkers: No Lifetime Jobs

By Frank Swoboda and Cynthia L. Skrzycki
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In the real world there are no job guarantees.
The United Auto Workers president, Owen Bieber, admitted as much this week after negotiating unprecedented income guarantees for union workers at General Motors under the banner of job security.
Asked why he had not sought a guarantee of a specific number of jobs instead, Mr. Bieber replied: "There's a difference between fantasy and the real world."
The reality for the millions of union workers in United States manufacturing industries hard hit by foreign competition is that there are no real job guarantees. But what the

auto workers did this week at General Motors may be as close as anyone can reasonably expect to come to achieving that goal.
In its new contract, the UAW has clearly tied its fortunes to the marketplace, acknowledging there will not be any jobs if the company does not sell cars.
"I think GM has made a commitment to grow the business," said the UAW vice president, Steve Yelich, reflecting the new reality. "They're on a rise, the only auto company that gained market share."
The change to a market share philosophy is not confined to the UAW. The United Food and Commercial Workers, the third largest union in the United States, has begun to preach to its members that the fortunes of the workers are tied directly to the market share of the employer.

"In a way it's a sea change for the labor movement," said the UFCW spokesman, Allen Zack.
"Lifetime security," said Earl S. Landesman, the management consulting firm A.T. Kearny Inc., "becomes a moot point if you are not competitive in the marketplace."
"You ask a company to pay your salary but if a company goes out of business, there is no money to pay employees. The average guy recognizes he won't have a job unless GM is competitive against the Japanese."
Dave Chandonis, UAW shop committee man at Local 659 in Flint, Michigan, a member of the union's GM bargaining council, and by Mr. Landesman's definition an average guy, agrees:
"If people don't buy your product it

doesn't matter what business you're in. If people continue to buy foreign products and we continue to lose market share we're going to have to go down."
The \$4 billion job security package worked out by the UAW at GM is the culmination of a 36-year effort by the union to achieve a guaranteed annual income for its members.
In the contract, layoffs are limited to 36 weeks over three years. Laid-off workers receive 95 percent of their pay under a supplemental unemployment benefit program for that period and then they go back to full pay whether they work or not for the balance of the contract.
From the start, the union wanted an ap-

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See JOBS, Page 2

Vital Role in Gulf Puts Turkey Back In the Limelight

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

ANKARA — Seven weeks into the Gulf crisis, Turkey has emerged as a vital link in the Western military buildup and the UN trade embargo imposed to pressure President Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.

President Turgut Ozal's cooperation with U.S. deployment and his government's enforcement of the trade ban despite Iraqi threats have reversed Turkey's traditional refusal to get involved in Middle East disputes.

In return, Turkish officials said, Mr. Ozal was likely to seek an increase in U.S. military aid and compensation for trade losses when he meets with President George Bush in Washington next Tuesday.

More broadly, Mr. Ozal and his government have portrayed their active role in the concerted Western effort as a reminder of Turkey's strategic importance despite the U.S.-Soviet warming and questions about the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"They're glad to be back in the limelight," a diplomatic observer commented.

Turkish officials made it clear that their own security interests also dictated joining the mobilization against Mr. Hussein.

Turkey shares a mountainous border with northern Iraq in an area where Kurdish rebels have been a long-term problem for both nations.

A senior Turkish official explained: "I can be quite frank with you: For us, Saddam Hussein's coming out of this unscathed would be very, very bad."

The Ankara government early on welcomed 14 U.S. F-111 bombers to Incirlik Air Base near Adana, about 650 kilometers (400 miles) west of the Iraqi border, an ideal location to launch air strikes.

The F-111s and four U.S. F-16 fighters that routinely rotate in and out of the base were joined earlier this week by 20 more F-16s from Spain, ostensibly on exercises but likely to remain in the ring of U.S. airpower around Iraq, according to a knowledgeable source.

Mr. Ozal obtained special parlia-

mentary authorization on Sept. 5 for the government to allow Incirlik and other Turkish NATO bases to receive foreign forces and be used for military action against Iraq.

The president has told visitors the measure was designed to show Mr. Hussein that Turkey, despite its tradition of staying out of Arab quarrels, is clearly part of the Western mobilization against Baghdad.

The parliament also voted authority for the government to station troops abroad.

But despite reports that two frigates and several divisions of the 520,000-man Turkish Army have been readied for duty in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, Defense Minister Sefa Gıray said this week that the government had made no decision to join the multinational force there.

But the Turkish Army has reinforced its border with Iraq, raising troop levels in the area to more than 80,000 men backed by tanks and warplanes.

As a result, Mr. Hussein has been forced to keep nine Iraqi divisions on his northern flank, drawing almost 10 percent of his army away from the southern border with Kuwait and canceling most of the manpower advantage obtained by his peace accords with Iran.

Turkey's most visible contribution to the UN embargo was shutting down the two pipelines that carried 1.6 million barrels a day of Iraq's oil production across Turkish territory to the Mediterranean.

Russia Saracoglu, the Turkish Central Bank governor, estimated the decision would cost Ankara \$300 million over the next year in lost transit fees and deprive Iraq of billions in lost oil revenue.

In addition, Turkey has cut off \$1 billion in annual exports to Iraq and Kuwait and construction and trucking contracts worth \$400 million a year, Mr. Saracoglu said in an interview.

Perhaps most important, diplomatic sources observed, the Turkish government has refused to allow the use of Turkish territory to violate the embargo despite encouragement from Baghdad described in the Turkish press as "tribery."



South African police on foot patrol in Soweto on Thursday after a government-ordered clampdown on black factional violence.

ANC and Inkatha Leaders Meet to Allay Violence

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and its opponent, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, announced Thursday that they had held high-level talks to discuss ways of ending violence in South Africa's townships.

The congress also announced that members of its executive committee had agreed to meet Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the leader of Inkatha. Mr. Mandela, the deputy ANC president, will probably attend the meeting.

but it will not be the one-on-one encounter that Chief Buthe has demanded.

In order to "get to the root causes of the violence and to secure peace," congress leaders said, the group has decided to meet with "all homeland leaders, including Chief Gatsha Buthe."

The two movements said senior officials had met privately for four hours in Durban on Wednesday night for their highest-level talks in 11 years.

The African National Congress accuses

Inkatha of fomenting six weeks of violence that has claimed 760 victims. In Natal Province, the breeding ground of the rivalry, 4,000 people have died in four years of war between the two movements.

Mr. Mandela had until recently refused to meet Chief Buthe, saying the Zulu leader was trying to shoot his way into the ANC's negotiations with President Frederik W. de Klerk's white government on scrapping racial segregation laws.

ARMS: A Smaller Sale to Saudis in Effort to Assuage the U.S. Congress

(Continued from page 1)

istration should separate the arms for the current crisis from those sought over a longer period.

During the briefings Wednesday, administration officials did not specify the value of U.S. arms that could be transferred immediately.

But Representative Mel Levine, Democrat of California and a member of the Foreign Affairs

Committee, said he estimated that "at best, 10 percent of the weapons" would be useful to the Saudis in the near term.

Others said the weapons of immediate use to the Saudis included wheeled vehicles and TOW anti-tank missiles and launchers. The precise cost and number of these weapons was unavailable.

The weapons to be delivered later would also include hundreds of

M-1 battle tanks and naval command and control systems.

U.S. officials initially argued Wednesday that the Saudis sought even more than \$21 billion in arms and that therefore the sale should be approved in its entirety before Congress recesses next month for fall elections.

But they did not dispute complaints that this would preclude careful consideration of wider

questions, such as Saudi needs in the aftermath of any conflict with Iraq, and the effect on Israeli security, sources said.

Several legislators said they told the administration that the Saudi sale could undeniably alter the balance of power in the Middle East, despite repeated pledges from Mr. Eagleburger and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to maintain Israel's qualitative military advantage in the region.

Germany Ratifies Treaty on Unity

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The two Germanys on Thursday approved the 1,000-page unification treaty by which East Germany will voluntarily vanish from the map on Oct. 3, discarding its constitution and adopting nearly all the laws of West Germany.

Less than a year after the mass demonstrations that brought down East Germany's Communist government, legislators in East Berlin and Bonn each voted by more than the necessary two-thirds margin to end four decades of division.

The result in the East German Volkskammer was 299 to 80, with the former Communists and the leaders of the grass-roots groups that led last fall's revolution in the opposition. The vote was the next to last act of a body elected for the purpose of dissolving its nation.

Several hours after the Volkskammer decision, the West German Bundestag voted, 442 to 47, to ratify the treaty. Then the Bonn parliamentarians rose to their feet and sang the national anthem.

[The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, delivered a moving denunciation of Germany's Nazi years. The Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Genscher paid tribute to "all victims of the war and to tyranny." He made special mention of the Nazi extermination of more than six million Jews, saying a united Germany would be "cognizant of its special responsibility in relation to the Jewish people."

[Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a Rosh Hashana message to German Jews, promised an uncompromising fight against anti-Semitism.]

The two Germanys united their economies on July 1. Last week, the four victorious World War II powers agreed to grant the reunited Germany full sovereignty.

The East German prime minister, Lothar de Maizière, thanked President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union for making German unity possible.

When East Germany ceases to exist, its people will be governed almost entirely by West German law. And they will have few of the broad array of social benefits that the Communist government provided.

However, Bonn did agree to allow East German women the right to abortions, which are largely illegal in the West, for a two-year interim period.

AIR: Ban Seen as Firm

(Continued from page 1)

would be given only after the cargo had been verified.

Aircraft denied air control clearance would lose insurance cover and could be barred from landing in other countries.

Countries breaking the air embargo by giving landing rights or other assistance would be subject to economic sanctions similar to those imposed on Iraq.

Aircraft defying the embargo and flying to Iraq without authorization would be detected by military or civil ground radar, and military planes would be ordered to challenge them in the air.

Air forces would first attempt to establish radio contact and ask the aircraft to change course. If that failed, a jet would fly just ahead of the aircraft within visual range, waggle its wings and then turn slowly — an internationally recognized signal to the plane that it should follow.

If that failed, military aircraft could possibly fire warning shots but would have to be given specific approval by national air force commands.

British Defense Ministry sources said an air embargo would work because pilots of civilian aircraft would be reluctant to take any risks flying to Iraq.

Civilian aircraft "aren't being flown by kamikaze chaps from the Iraqi secret police," a British military source said.

Both the company and the union are gambling that enough people will leave voluntarily to stabilize the GM work force at a smaller, younger level, and even allow it to grow if the company continues to

JOBS: They're Not For a Lifetime

(Continued from page 1)

proach that would differentiate between normal business cycle layoffs and unemployment resulting from structural changes in the company work force. The new contract makes that differentiation.

Along with the income guarantee, the company has offered lucrative buyouts to try to rid itself of up to 60,000 of the 280,000 active UAW employees during the life of the contract.

The goal is to trim not only the size of the work force, but also reduce the age of the work force to make it more competitive with employees at the U.S. plants of the Japanese car manufacturers.

The average UAW worker at GM is 44 years old, with 18 years' service.

The company is also offering up to \$72,000 for any worker who will take the money and leave.

For the 30,000 laid-off GM workers who still retain job rights at the company, the contract offers large cash incentives to retire.

And for those senior workers who are being paid to come to work each day to be trained for jobs that do not exist and never will, the company will pay 85 percent of their base pay until they are eligible for full pensions.

Both the company and the union are gambling that enough people will leave voluntarily to stabilize the GM work force at a smaller, younger level, and even allow it to grow if the company continues to

improve its share of the domestic auto market.

D. Quinn Mills, a professor at the Harvard Business School with long ties to organized labor, called the income guarantee "outrageous."

He said that from what he understood to be in the contract it was little more than "an extensive severance program."

Mr. Mills said that "in the long term the UAW is totally dependent on the company's fortunes."

Another business school professor, Charles C. Heckstetter, said the agreement compromised the union's long-term goal of keeping people at work. "At most," he said, "this is a short-term solution for dealing with immediate shocks."

A former Labor Department secretary, W.J. Uster, said the new program "doesn't give you job security."

"In manufacturing, it's pretty hard for me to see how you get job security," he said. "I don't know how you do that."

Wellington Party Bars N-Weapons

Wellington, N.Z. — The opposition New Zealand National Party has reaffirmed that it would keep a nonnuclear military policy if it became the government after elections Oct. 27.

The party leader, James G. Bolger, said Wednesday that a National government would try to establish nonnuclear military cooperation with the United States and Britain. He said the party was adamant that nuclear weapons should be kept out of New Zealand.

The Labor government's anti-nuclear stance under Prime Minister David Lange in 1984 produced an effective end to the ANZUS military alliance involving New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

Jews Given Protection In Wisconsin's Capital

MADISON, Wisconsin — Synagogues and a Jewish youth group in this state capital and college town known for its liberal politics have been assigned police protection during Rosh Hashana because of a rash of anti-Semitic vandalism and harassment in the last two months.

"Madison has changed," said Jeanne Bleicher as she left a service for the Jewish New Year.



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WORLD BRIEFS

Manila Wants Control of Clark Base And Sets January Deadline for Pact

MANILA (WP) — The Philippines called Thursday for "sovereign control" over Clark Air Base "as soon as possible" and warned that all six U.S. bases in the country must be dismantled by September 1991 unless an accord is reached by January.

After a second full day of talks between the two negotiating sides, a spokesman for the Philippine delegation, Rafael M. Alunan 3d, said: "The Philippines took the position that it shall assume sovereign control of Clark as soon as possible." In answer to questions, he said the Philippines wanted "full operational control" of the U.S. air base, 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Manila, but he declined to specify a time.

If the two sides fail to agree on a treaty covering the bases, Mr. Alunan said, "then everything reverts to the Philippines" on Sept. 16 next year, when a military bases agreement expires. He said the fate of Subic Bay Naval Base and four smaller sites would be addressed Friday before the talks adjourn.

In Washington, the State Department advised Americans in the Philippines of "a possible imminent terrorist bombing" by the communist New People's Army directed against U.S. government or other public installations in Manila. It cited a "specific and credible" threat and urged Americans to avoid the Roxas Boulevard area, where the U.S. Embassy and the Philippine Central Bank building, site of the talks, are situated. A U.S. official said the warning was based on intelligence information.

New Fighting Predicted in Cambodia

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The disagreements that disrupted the Cambodian peace talks on Wednesday will turn to renewed violence on the country's battlefields, diplomats and guerrillas predicted Thursday.

Hopes that the 11-year war was reaching its end were dimmed this week when the opposing factions, convening a joint council for the first time, broke up in disarray after failing to agree on basic issues. "There's going to be a lot of heavy fighting now," a senior noncommunist guerrilla said after the talks.

The leader of the Khmer Rouge, Khieu Samphan, said the government of Hun Sen had already begun a siege of Polin, a guerrilla training town near the Thai border and the radical guerrilla army's only occupied town.

Colombia Kidnappings Tied to Talks

BOGOTA (Reuters) — The kidnapping of a prominent journalist and a relative of a former high government official may be part of a plan by Colombia's cocaine cartels to pressure the government into opening negotiations, the police said Thursday.

Six gunmen, posing as policemen, abducted Francisco Santos, editor of El Tiempo, Colombia's biggest-selling newspaper, and killed his driver in Bogotá. Hours earlier, gunmen kidnapped Marina Montoya, the sister of a former aide to President Virgilio Barco Vargas, the police said.

Mr. Santos, 38, is a member of a well-known family of journalists. El Tiempo said he suffered from bronchitis and needed two medicines. Diana Turbay, another journalist and a daughter of a former Colombian president, has been missing with five other journalists since Aug. 30 and government officials said they may have been kidnapped.

U.S. Presses Guatemala Over Slaying

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States has told President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo of Guatemala that it will cut military aid if the killing of an American innkeeper is not fully investigated and the suspects are not prosecuted, State Department officials said.

President Cerezo has pledged the government will investigate the killing of the innkeeper, Michael DeVine, acknowledging in a letter to the U.S. ambassador that "people linked to the security forces could be responsible for the death."

Mr. DeVine, 49, from Belleville, Illinois, had lived in Guatemala for almost 20 years. His body was found June 9 on the side of a road, his head partly severed and his hands tied behind his back. Since then, a private investigator employed by his widow, Carole, has uncovered evidence that points to the involvement of a local Guatemalan Army unit.

Salvadoran Truce Talks Fail Again

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (NYT) — Six days of talks between F-16 Salvadoran and leftist rebels have ended here with no progress and with both sides saying there was almost no chance of a cease-fire before elections in March.

The two sides said that the latest talks, the sixth in a series that was intended to culminate in a cease-fire Sept. 15, even appeared to be regressing on the main point — guerrilla demands for changes in the Salvadoran armed forces.

Ana Guadalupe Martinez, a member of the rebel delegation, said: "It has been terrible. Their commission isn't here to negotiate, it's here to buy time." The only agreement was to meet again, "no later than Nov. 4."

Ex-Communists Dominate in Sofia

SOFIA (AP) — Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov won confirmation from parliament on Thursday to continue in office after he nominated a cabinet dominated by former Communists. He said he had failed to form a coalition government with opposition parties.

The Socialist-dominated National Assembly confirmed Mr. Lukanov by a vote of 234 to 104, with 28 abstentions. Thirty-four deputies were absent. The rest of the ministers must be approved later.

Mr. Lukanov has repeatedly called for the opposition to join in a coalition to work out a program with wide backing. But he said that he had been forced to propose a cabinet dominated by Socialists because of the opposition's continued reluctance to take part.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Flight Chaos Looms in October

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Federal Aviation Administration painted a bleak picture on Thursday of thousands of flight cancellations across the United States beginning Oct. 1 if budget talks collapse and across-the-board federal spending reductions are ordered.

At the busiest times of day, airlines would have to cancel about a third of all flights landing and taking off from major airports. The cancellations would ripple across the country, affecting flights at smaller airports as well and inconveniencing millions of passengers.

"This thing has the potential of being a real mess," said Steve Hayes, a spokesman for the Air Transport Association, which represents airlines. Senior officials emphasized that the worst would not occur if a budget compromise was reached in a week or so in the negotiations between congressional leaders and the Bush administration. But they said that in no event would they allow safety to be reduced and that this promise could be kept only by inconveniencing the traveling public. Nobody yet knows whether the cuts in flights will take place and uncertainty may well persist until the end of the fiscal year on Sept. 30.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	CHANCE		HIGH	LOW	CHANCE
Amsterdam	54	44	0	Bangkok	84	74	0
Antwerp	54	44	0	Beijing	74	64	0
Berlin	54	44	0	Calcutta	84	74	0
Brussels	54	44	0	Chongqing	84	74	0
Copenhagen	54	44	0	Guangzhou	84	74	0
Dublin	54	44	0	Hong Kong	84	74	0
Frankfurt	54	44	0	Kobe	84	74	0
Geneva	54	44	0	Manila	84	74	0
London	54	44	0	Osaka	84	74	0
Madrid	54	44	0	Seoul	84	74	0
Munich	54	44	0	Singapore	84	74	0
Naples	54	44	0	Taipei	84	74	0
Paris	54	44	0	Tokyo	84	74	0
Rome	54	44	0				
Stockholm	54	44	0				
Zurich	54	44	0				

AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW	CHANCE		HIGH	LOW	CHANCE
Algiers	84	74	0	Buenos Aires	84	74	0
Cairo	84	74	0	Caracas	84	74	0
Harare	84	74	0	Medan	84	74	0
Johannesburg	84	74	0	Rio de Janeiro	84	74	0
Lima	84	74	0				
Luanda	84	74	0				
Nairobi	84	74	0				
Porto Alegre	84	74	0				
Recife	84	74	0				
Rio de Janeiro	84	74	0				
Sao Paulo	84	74	0				
Valparaiso	84	74	0				

NORTH AMERICA				MIDDLE EAST			
	HIGH	LOW	CHANCE		HIGH	LOW	CHANCE
Atlanta	84	74	0	Baghdad	84	74	0
Boston	84	74	0	Beirut	84	74	0
Chicago	84	74	0	Delhi	84	74	0
Dallas	84	74	0	Jerusalem	84	74	0
Denver	84	74	0	Manila	84	74	0
Detroit	84	74	0	Osaka	84	74	0
Houston	84	74	0	Seoul	84	74	0
Los Angeles	8						

cl:cloudy; b-foggy; b-fair; b-hot; o-overcast; p-poorly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers;

FRIDAY'S FORECAST - SPANISH			
BARCELONA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	BARCELONA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
BILBAO:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	BILBAO:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
BURSA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	BURSA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
CAZORLA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	CAZORLA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
COLOGNE:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	COLOGNE:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
DUBLIN:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	DUBLIN:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
GENOVA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	GENOVA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
GUANGZHOU:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	GUANGZHOU:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
HONG KONG:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	HONG KONG:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
Kobe:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	Kobe:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
LAOS:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	LAOS:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
MANILA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	MANILA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
MOSCOW:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	MOSCOW:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
OSAKA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	OSAKA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
PARIS:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	PARIS:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
SEATTLE:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	SEATTLE:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
SINGAPORE:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	SINGAPORE:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
TOKYO:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	TOKYO:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21
YOKOHAMA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21	YOKOHAMA:	Cloudy, Temp. 15 - 21

Bush Trying Low-Key Message to Win Over Midterm Voters

By Ann Devroy

SAN FRANCISCO — In the first midterm election of his presidency in 1982, Ronald Reagan traveled the nation asking voters to choose Republicans to help him "stay the course." The Republicans lost 26 House seats.

Four years later, Mr. Reagan basked in record popularity as he traveled to 22 states telling voters that it was the last time they could "win one for the Gipper" by voting Republican. That year the party lost eight Senate seats and control of that body and five seats in the House.

George Bush, an active campaigner as vice president in 1982 and 1985, appears to have a different idea for this midterm election: go local and low-key.

Not for him the soaring partisanship of Mr. Reagan, who came to San Francisco in 1986 to accuse Democrats of being architects of America's military decline, of playing "fast and loose with the

lives" of soldiers and of "looking at your take-home pay as their own personal treasury."

And not for him the linking of his personal success with the election of members of his party, as Mr. Reagan did in a broadcast message from the Oval Office on the eve of the 1986 elections and as Jimmy Carter and presidents before him have routinely done in midterm campaigns.

"I have embarked on a tough, sometimes unpopular program to control inflation in our nation, to stabilize the value of the dollar, to have integrity and purpose and responsible monetary policy," Mr. Carter said in the fall of 1978. "If you care about the maintenance of this effort and the success of it, then vote Democratic."

The Democrats lost three seats in the Senate and 11 in the House that year. For Mr. Bush, who helped to raise \$5.2 million for Republican candidates during

a two-day trip to California and Colorado that ended Wednesday, the message is far more pedestrian: vote for the candidate standing beside me because he or she is the better man or woman for the people of this state.

None of the president's political speeches this year has featured a stirring call to arms on behalf of him or his party. Instead, Mr. Bush offers testimonials to the character and qualities of candidates, with party mentioned in passing or not at all.

At a Colorado Republican fund-raiser in Denver on Tuesday, Mr. Bush uttered the word "Republican" once and "Democrats" not at all. Instead, he explained his Gulf and domestic budget policies in language nearly identical to his speech to Congress last week without a hint of partisanship. He praised "this tremendous ticket we've got here" and "this strong team of congressional candidates

ready to fight for what's best for Colorado and for this country."

Starting on this swing, Bush campaign speeches have added an appeal to vote. Republican officials said they feared low turnout would hurt them most and argued that thousands of younger voters who voted for Mr. Bush in 1988 and leaned Republican were the most likely to stay home.

Even before the Gulf crisis and wrenching budget talks made attacks on Democrats tricky, Mr. Bush generally held his partisan fire, a reflection of the difference between his presidency and that of Mr. Reagan.

"Reagan governed by confrontation; Bush governs by consensus," a Republican official said. "It's almost impossible to be working with guys in Washington and tearing them apart in Oshkosh." Republican officials, many of whom were involved in Mr. Reagan's two midterm efforts, also cite statistical evidence

indicating that even a president as popular as Mr. Bush is today has little ability to affect votes in congressional and gubernatorial elections. In the postwar years, the party that controlled the White House has lost an average of four Senate and 28 House seats in midterm elections.

That historic lesson was reinforced by the results of a poll conducted in July by the National Republican Congressional Committee. Voters were asked whether having Mr. Bush campaign for the local Republican congressional candidate would affect their vote. More than 77 percent said it would make no difference.

According to John H. Summa, the White House chief of staff, meetings with Republican candidates and campaign officials made clear that "a lot of the candidates don't care" about having a national message superimposed by Washington over their campaigns. So Mr. Bush, for the most part, keeps to local themes.

A Drug Study Cites Treatment Needs

By Philip J. Hilts

WASHINGTON — Drug treatment programs in the United States have been neglected, eroding steadily for more than a decade, and should be greatly expanded, a panel of prominent medical and drug treatment experts has reported after a two-year study.

The White House praised the general outlines of the report on Wednesday and said the major budget increases suggested would be acceptable.

There are now about 5.5 million people in the United States who need treatment for drug dependency, the report said, slightly more than 2 percent of the population. Treating them would require \$2 billion a year more than the government is now spending on treatment, and an additional \$1 billion in initial one-time expenditures, the report said.

"This is an important document," said Dr. Herbert D. Kleber, deputy director of the White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy. "It is the first time an independent, nongovernmental body has laid out the magnitude of the problem, said that treatment works, and for the first time comes out with a dollar value for it. And that is a dollar value we can live with."

The report said there was a disturbing trend in the expansion of treatment and very expensive private treatment for middle- and upper-class drug users covered by insurance. The report said that private treatment plans cost twice as much as public programs and that there was virtually no good evidence that the treatments were effective.

It is uncertain what the total cost of drug addiction is to the country, the study said. But "there are \$5 billion in tangible losses each year to victims of 9 million drug-related crimes and \$30 billion in other annual costs of such crimes," said Lawrence Lewis, chairman of the 17-member panel that wrote the report, which was called for by Congress in a 1986 anti-drug law.

Methadone treatment plans for heroin addicts have proved to cut down on crime, as well as improve the health and job prospects of those taking them, the report said. The recommendations run counter to policy under President Ronald Reagan and at the beginning of the Bush administration. That policy heavily emphasized law enforcement. In 1989, about one in seven federal dollars spent on anti-drug programs was spent on treatment, down from one in two dollars for treatment in 1976. Comparing 1987 with 1976, the report said there was a decline of \$80 million spent on drug treatment.

But the experts who worked on the study declined to criticize the Bush administration, saying it was moving in the right direction and had begun to emphasize treatment more.

White House officials returned the good will. "It is a solid piece of work and very much consistent with our own understanding," said David G. Telle, an aide to William J. Bennett, the chief of the White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy.

"We need to vastly expand the treatment program, we need to make it more accountable and make it better targeted," he added.

The U.S. government is spending about \$1.3 billion on drug treatment programs in the current fiscal year and more than twice that amount on law enforcement.

The report gave three proposed figures for spending on drug treatment, with a "bare bones" budget calling for spending \$990 million annually above current level, to a

"comprehensive" budget calling for an additional \$2.1 billion annually.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, said he was a little disappointed with the report because it did not do more to study the effectiveness of current programs rather than simply call for more spending on drug treatment.

The panel gave first priority to

'It is the first time an independent, nongovernmental body has laid out the magnitude of the problem.'

Dr. Herbert D. Kleber, deputy director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

treatment to ending waiting lists for those seeking treatment. At least 67,000 people are waiting for treatment now, the report said, and many more would be likely to come forward once the treatment programs could handle them.

Second, the study called for improvements in treatment. The annual spending for each client in public drug treatment programs using methadone fell to \$2,540 per person in 1987 from \$3,700 in 1977. Spending for other public treatment programs dropped to \$2,400 per person in 1987 from \$3,300 in 1978. The report suggested increased staffing and more monitoring of the programs.

Third, the report suggested adding new groups to treatment programs by seeking out pregnant women and young mothers on drugs.

Fourth, it suggested expanding the treatment of criminals in jail as well as those in community-based programs.

30 Resign News Jobs At N.Y. Post

By Alex S. Jones

NEW YORK — Thirty of The New York Post's news staff of 100 have resigned in return for a bonus of eight weeks' pay in addition to their regular severance benefits.

Among those who resigned by the Wednesday deadline set by the paper's owner were some of the paper's best-known writers, and especially hard hit was the sports department, which has been considered one of The Post's greatest strengths.

The owner, Peter S. Kalikow, had offered the bonus to the 352-member Newspaper Guild to win the union's approval Monday of a plan to cut wages and benefits by 20 percent. He had said he would close the paper, which has lost money for two decades, if the vote was no.

Though situations varied, the reason many journalists gave for leaving was an inability to survive on the salary of a four-day workweek, which will begin for members of the guild Monday.

"It's a very sad day here today," said Mark Di Iorio, a sports columnist, who resigned. He said he did not have another job.

Regular severance pay can be more than a year's salary for some union members, depending on their seniority. Offering the severance bonus allowed those who wished to leave the Post to vote for the pay cut and, by resigning immediately, still get the severance benefits that would have been automatic if the paper had closed.

Also resigning in the sports department were Peter Vecsey, who wrote a column on professional basketball; Doug Gould, a sports reporter; Peter Finney Jr., who covered the New York Jets; Hank Gola, who reported on the New York Giants; and Steve Serby, a football columnist.

Joseph P. Cotter, at 64 the dean of Post reporters, and Eli Teicher, who was based in Washington, are also leaving.

Oakland Says It Erred in Rape Cases

By Jane Gross

SAN FRANCISCO — The Oakland Police Department has reopened 203 rape cases, many involving prostitutes or women who abuse drugs, after admitting that the cases were dropped without even minimal investigation.

The admission by the department that it had mishandled so many cases, including 37 in which the victim was never interviewed, followed the publication of several articles on the subject this week in The San Francisco Examiner.

"Candidly, we blew it," said Police Chief George Hart, who has promised immediate measures, including the retraining of investigators and more stringent review of their work.

The swift action by the department, beleaguered by a sharp rise in drug-related crime, was hailed by rape counselors in the Bay Area and elsewhere, who said the criminal justice system often ignored poor, minority rape victims who used drugs or engaged in prostitution.

11 Hispanics Win Promotions After Suit Against FBI

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has ordered the immediate promotion of 11 veteran Hispanic agents who were part of a discrimination lawsuit against the bureau. A special court-appointed review panel had recommended that the agency order the promotions. Aides to Director William S. Sessions described the action as an admission that the bureau continued to suffer from internal discrimination.

Hispanic agents hailed the promotions, saying they demonstrated a new willingness to compensate employees for years of bigotry. The 11 agents were among more than 300 Hispanic employees who won the employment discrimination suit against the FBI in 1988. Each of the agents will be entitled to as much as \$50,000 in additional salary and retirement benefits.

The counselors say the police and prosecutors tend to give these cases little attention because they are often unsuccessful in court, with victims who are themselves criminals, often uncooperative, untruthful and unsympathetic.

"It's always been easier to write off people who don't fit in with what we think is an appropriate lifestyle," said Marcia Blackstock, director of a group called Bay Area Women Against Rape.

"But the department here deserves a lot of credit for saying they messed up," Ms. Blackstock continued. "An easier way would have been for them to try to fix the numbers or make excuses."

The numbers, collected by The Examiner during a four-month investigation, show that the Oakland Police Department last year listed 24.44 percent of its rape reports, or 143 of 585, as "unfounded."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said Oakland's rate of declaring rape cases without merit is unusually high, two and half times the national rate of 9 percent.

Oakland police officials said the national statistics were misleading because many departments abandon rape cases without officially listing them as unfounded. The reports are instead listed as "filed pending further investigation," they said.

In response to inquiries to the Oakland Police Department from The Examiner, Captain James Hahn, the head of the Criminal Investigation Division, checked a random sample of rape reports and "was not satisfied with what I saw."

Captain Hahn then reviewed the 967 rape reports that were made

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Netherlands N.L.	053/212339	600	422	340	53
Norway (local) N.K.G.	09346/8.835643	2,500	1,648	1,400	180
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White Supremacist Sentenced in Australia

Reuters

PERTH, Australia — Jack van Tongeren, the leader of a white supremacist gang that terrorized Asians in Western Australia, was jailed for 18 years on Thursday.

Mr. van Tongeren, a Vietnam War veteran, founded the Australian Nationalist Movement in 1985 and appointed himself its supreme leader. Over an 18-month period, that ended with Mr. van Tongeren's arrest in August 1989, the group carried out racially motivated attacks, including arson attacks against five Perth Chinese restaurants and a string of robberies.

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
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FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: From Kuwait, a bleak picture of life under the occupation



Relieved Philippine refugees from Kuwait with their pilot, Chaki Kida of All Nippon Airways, after arriving in Manila on Thursday.

Occupiers Tighten the Screws on Kuwait

By Glenn Frankel

WASHINGTON Post Service
LONDON — Seven weeks after the invasion of Kuwait, the Iraqi military occupation appears to have shifted into a more brutal phase of systematic subjugation and destruction, according to Kuwaitis and Westerners who have recently fled the country.

These refugees draw a bleak picture of Iraqi troops suppressing resistance with far more force, burning houses and sometimes summarily executing those suspected of attacks against occupation forces.

Western analysts endorse these accounts. They note that the new military governor in Kuwait, Ali Hassan Majid, was in charge of Kurdistan during the 1988 poison-gas campaign against the Kurdish rebellion, and the analysts say he has been given a free hand to crush resistance in Kuwait.

At the same time, the authorities appear to be conducting a far more systematic pillaging of Kuwaiti assets. A huge array of goods is reportedly being hauled off to Baghdad, ranging from computers to traffic lights to valuable Islamic works of art. Even the carousel at the Dubai Entertainment Center, the local amusement park, is said to have been dismantled and shipped.

Most outside communications with Kuwait have been cut off since the Aug. 2 invasion, and accounts of atrocities seldom are verifiable. Nonetheless, recent accounts from Kuwaitis and foreigners who have fled the country, many of them residing in London, suggest that the occupation has become institutionalized and far more draconian as food supplies dwindle and the army cracks down on resistance.

In the first days of occupation, the Iraqi authorities sought to enlist support, or at least acquiescence, from the general population, hoping to tap disillusionment with the Sabah family, Kuwait's deposed rulers. Banks, car showrooms and some government institutions were looted, but most official and private entities were left untouched, apparently in the hope that residents would cooperate by carrying on much as they had before the invasion.

Accounts indicate, however, that despite Iraqi orders, many Ku-

waitis and foreign nationals refused to return to work. Efforts to recruit a new "revolutionary" government of Kuwaiti political dissidents also failed. Resistance to the occupation, although sporadic and diffuse, was widespread and damaging to Iraqi morale. Many Kuwaitis helped conceal and aid Western nationals whom the Iraqis sought to round up.

Analysts say Iraq's approach hardened when the first de facto military governor, General Abdul Jabbar Ghannim, the former ambassador to West Germany, was replaced by Mr. Majid, a cousin of Mr. Hussein's who holds cabinet rank as minister of local government and who has had long experience in the Iraqi secret police.

"This is a ruthless man in every aspect whose reputation is well known," said an Iraqi political scientist in London, who requested anonymity. "He brought peace to Kurdistan — the peace of terror."

Under Mr. Majid, refugees say, military squads move from house to house in designated areas, searching for suspects. After an Iraqi patrol found the bodies of four soldiers at a school, the army went on the rampage, witnesses said, burning 15 houses and rounding up dozens of residents.

Witnesses say looting has been systematic and widespread. Traffic lights, lampposts, stadium seats, school blackboards — many are said to have been carried away by Iraqi workers. The Iraqi authorities were even reported to have seized 15 civilian airplanes, and witnesses said a large Kuwaiti airplane engine was being loaded into an Iraqi cargo plane at Kuwait City's international airport during their flight from the city last week.

After Mr. Hussein declared Kuwait the 19th province of Iraq, Kuwait officials say, the Iraqis destroyed computerized records of births, citizenship and land ownership.

Iraqi officials have taken over administering hospitals, schools and government agencies; hundreds of families from southern Iraq reportedly have been transported to Kuwait City and housed in abandoned homes. The names of streets, buildings and hospitals have been "Iraqized."

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were working in concert for the removal of Iraqi military forces from Kuwait. The meeting was also useful, he said, because "the two guys could condition each other for the future, for what they would do next."

Officials said they were not concerned by a visit by a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander M. Belonogov, to Tehran this week to discuss the Gulf crisis with Iranian leaders. Although detailed information was not available on his trip, the officials expressed confidence that his visit would not undermine efforts to isolate Iraq.

"There are no signs that the Soviets are doing anything other than urging the Iraqis to comply with the sanctions," said another senior State Department official. He and others in the administration said the Soviet Union was in a better position than the United States to "steady Iraq" in support of the embargo.

American officials applauded Mr. Gorbachev's meeting last weekend in Moscow with two Israeli officials, Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and Science and Energy Minister Yuval Neeman, as a step toward eventual Soviet diplomatic recognition of Israel.

Denying A-Arms to Iraq: No Easy Task

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Any new U.S. effort to counter the long-term threat from Iraqi weapons of mass destruction could face substantial political and economic obstacles, according to specialists on the Middle East and U.S. legislators.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d suggested such an effort several weeks ago to resolve peacefully the regional security problems raised by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

And Vice President Dan Quayle said this week in reference to the Iraqi leader, President Saddam Hussein: "We're going to make sure, to the best of our ability," that his "military machine, and also his chemical and nuclear capability" will be denied him.

President George Bush told Congress recently that an embargo on sales of key weapons technology and equipment to Iraq would last "long after all our troops come home."

But any attempt to expand the existing United Nations-sanctioned trade embargo to encompass long-term measures aimed at stopping the spread of nuclear weapons to Iraq and other Gulf nations may be politically difficult.

Experts say that perhaps the biggest obstacle is Israeli possession of nuclear arms, and possibly chemical weapons as well, a circumstance that makes neighboring countries like Iraq reluctant to abandon efforts to offset this by acquiring their own advanced weapons.

[The Israeli Defense Ministry director-general, David Ivri, who in 1981 planned the bombing raids on Iraq's nuclear reactor, said Thursday that Israel must "make every effort" to stop Baghdad from

achieving nuclear capability, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.]

Other potential impediments include recent Iraqi acquisition of chemical and missile know-how that sharply reduced its dependency on foreign suppliers, and the longstanding inability of the United States and other Western nations to ensure rigid compliance with measures intended to stop the spread of atomic arms.

State Department officials said the United States would probably work to strengthen existing controls on sales of nuclear, chemical, and missile-related equipment, which are coordinated by loose confederations of Western nations, by seeking wider participation from former East bloc countries and promoting tougher enforcement of the controls.

But several independent experts note that a major measure, the eight-nation Missile Technology Control Regime, lacks any enforce-

ment mechanism and has had only limited success in stemming Middle East imports of missile equipment and know-how.

"If anything, Third World domestic production of missile systems has increased since 1987," when the Missile Technology Control Regime was unveiled, the King's College analyst Martin Nevias and Darryl Howlett said recently in a report for the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Iraq's missile program is run from a modern, \$200 million research complex near the northern city of Mosul and includes a fledgling capability to make solid-fuel propellants, according to several experts. Iraq has also developed and tested engines for medium-range ballistic missiles.

Key Iraqi poison-gas factories were constructed after 1984 with help from West German and Swiss companies in what the director of

Central Intelligence, William H. Webster, has called a concerted Iraqi effort "to make its program entirely independent of foreign suppliers."

But several experts add that Iraq's nuclear-bomb-building program remains dependent on external assistance and would most likely be vulnerable to a concerted nonproliferation effort.

"Rolling back" Iraqi chemical and nuclear capabilities under some new regional accord as Mr. Baker called for is considered unlikely as long as Israel maintains its own nuclear arsenal, experts said.

Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab representatives at an international chemical-weapons conference in January 1989 equated Israeli possession of nuclear arms with the right of other nations in the region to stockpile poison gases, the "poor man's atomic bomb."

—R. JEFFREY SMITH

Iraq Seen Trying to Ship Oil Through Iran

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Iraq has asked Iran if the two countries can join their oil pipelines, a move that would allow Saddam Hussein a partial means to bypass the international embargo against his country, U.S. officials said Thursday.

Iraq has not yet responded to the Iraqi request, the officials said.

Intelligence experts estimate that a link between the two pipeline systems could be completed within a month across the countries' common border.

Such a link would let Iraq export 500,000 barrels of oil a day in return for badly needed cash, food and medicine, said the officials,

who commented only on condition of not being identified.

Also Thursday, officials said three Iraqi tankers had docked and taken on oil at an Iraqi pipeline terminal in the Gulf.

The movement of the tankers has raised concerns among government analysts that the oil they take on is destined for Iran, where it could be put in Iranian tankers for sale on the world market.

Before the United Nations imposed economic sanctions, Iraq and Kuwait were authorized by agreements of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to ship 4.6 million barrels of oil daily. But production for export has vir-

tually ceased since the embargo began on Aug. 6.

The Iraqi request represents Mr. Hussein's latest overture toward Iran, against which his country warred for eight years.

In return for promises of food and medicine, Iran has got back thousands of war prisoners and an agreement of shared sovereignty over a bitterly contested border waterway. Iraq has also withdrawn troops from Iranian land occupied during the war, which lasted from 1980 to 1988.

A senior Iranian official is in Baghdad negotiating terms of the rapprochement. (AP, NYT)

Who cares about the environment in Europe?

Who tells you most about the state of the arts in Europe?

Who reports more on business in Europe?

Moscow's Role in Gulf Pleases U.S. Officials

By Clifford Krauss

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of the summit meeting in Helsinki, Bush administration officials say they are satisfied with Soviet cooperation in isolating Iraq.

Senior administration officials said that whatever differences emerged in Helsinki between President George Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev over the use of military force to resolve the crisis had been overshadowed by the diplomatic coordination that had emerged since the meeting.

They noted with particular enthusiasm the recent warming in Moscow's relationships with Israel and Saudi Arabia, and Soviet support of United Nations Security Council efforts to expand the blockade on Iraq to include restrictions on air traffic.

"We've been exceptionally pleased with the Soviet role," said a senior State Department official. "Without the current Soviet position, the whole color of the Gulf problem would be totally different."

The official said the Helsinki meeting was crucial in demonstrating to Iraq that the two countries

were working in concert for the removal of Iraqi military forces from Kuwait. The meeting was also useful, he said, because "the two guys could condition each other for the future, for what they would do next."

Officials said they were not concerned by a visit by a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander M. Belonogov, to Tehran this week to discuss the Gulf crisis with Iranian leaders. Although detailed information was not available on his trip, the officials expressed confidence that his visit would not undermine efforts to isolate Iraq.

"There are no signs that the Soviets are doing anything other than urging the Iraqis to comply with the sanctions," said another senior State Department official. He and others in the administration said the Soviet Union was in a better position than the United States to "steady Iraq" in support of the embargo.

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OPINION

Post-Deng China Will Want Big Business With America

By William Safire

BEIJING — Six thousand unexcited young people, 3,000 foreign journalists and an estimated 700,000 "watchers" — Chinese assigned to make sure that no unsuitable demonstrations take place — are gathering for next week's Asian Games.

Drab Beijing has been transformed to play host to the 11th Asian, an overcrowded Olympics. A Disney-esque panda clasp a gold medal is the symbol; balloons and banners bedeck the streets leading to Tiananmen Square; new luxury hotels bedazzle visitors who never

impression that "the U.S. government would not make use of him in any way that would embarrass China."

These moves are steps to Carthage — compromises that help establish the basic posture of internal strictness and external relaxation. The Chinese leaders, transfused with the threat of chaos that may follow the death of Deng Xiaoping, talk only of the need for stability.

This dichotomy — inward from outward smile — leads to some illogical positions. Iraq is an example of this Putschist policy. China denounces the invasion of Kuwait and votes in the United Nations for immediate withdrawal, but in the next breath declares superpower intervention and the use of force. What to do if Saddam Hussein does not budge? The Chinese do not want to face that decision.

Many here expect a military strike in November, after America's elections, but they will see how it comes out and proceed to second-guess.

The drive for respectability has a purpose: an end to sanctions imposed after the bloody crackdown. The Chinese want most-favored-nation status, World Bank and Export-Import Bank loans and a parade of American businessmen to these snazzy new hotels. They talk about going to the Japanese and Europeans if Americans do not hurry, but these economies are eager to move in, but they drive harder bargains than Americans do; China wants the American trade.

Is it in the American interest to forgive and forget? As an "old friend," I think it is more in the U.S. interest to induce and incentivize. We do China no favor by endorsing the present leadership's policy of inner tension and outer relaxation; we do the Chinese justice by linking inner and outer action.

Is it in the American interest to forgive and forget? We do China no favor by endorsing the present leadership's policy of inner tension and outer relaxation; we do the Chinese justice by linking inner and outer action.

expected to find soft toilet paper in the Chinese capital in this millennium.

To Americans, politics is sport; to Asians, sport is politics. Beijing's authorities are using this event to assert their regional prestige, to unify their nation behind the goal of winning gold medals, and to expunge the memory of last summer's "events" at Tiananmen.

Chinese diplomacy is on an egg roll. A secret summit two weeks ago with Vietnam paved the way for an organized standoff in Cambodia. The deal has been cut: Vietnam will get out of Cambodia on the understanding that the Chinese will keep the Khmer Rouge under control.

New relations have been established with Indonesia and Singapore, and Saudi Arabia has been wooed away from its longtime alliance with Taiwan. What is more, by voting with the civilized world to cut off trade with Iraq, China's biggest arms customer, Beijing has been hailed for its good behavior.

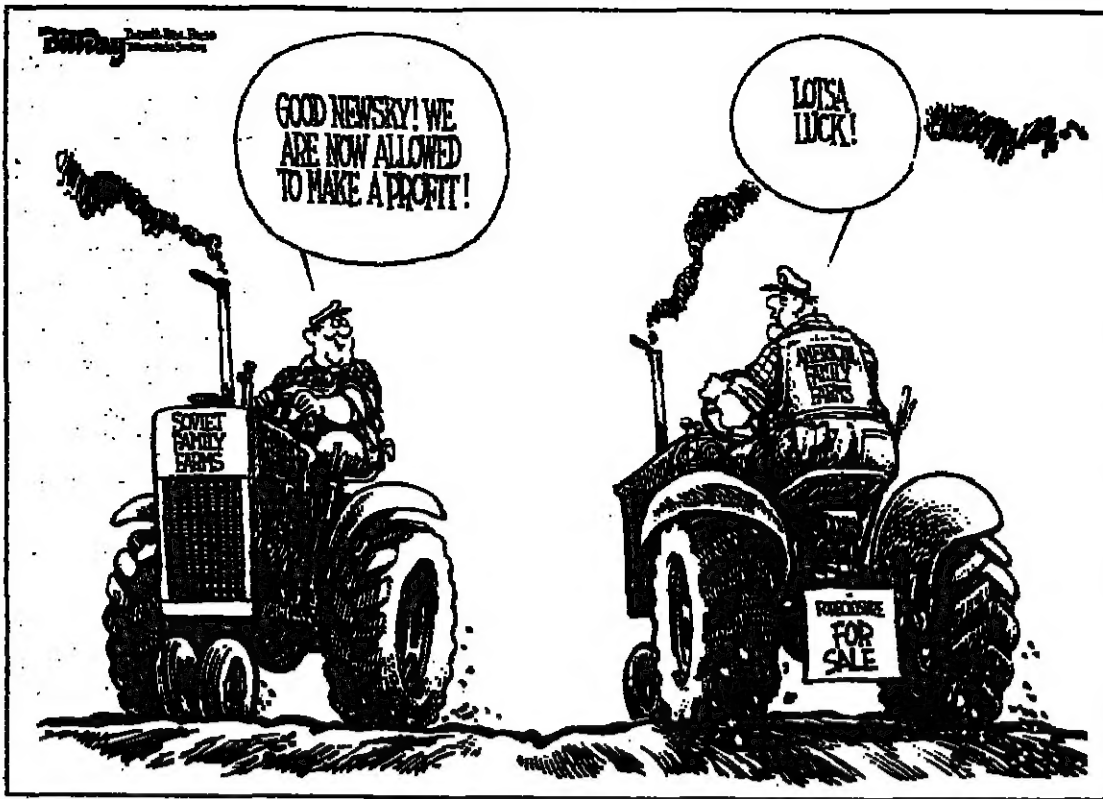
All this is part of a drive for respectability. With control of its political system firmly re-established, the leaders have felt confident enough to end martial law. They say they have released all but three dozen of what they call "hooligans" held in Beijing.

The deputy foreign minister assigned to deal with the United States, Lin Huiqin, tells my New York Times colleagues and me that he heard some complaints about the deal to release the leading dissident, Fang Lizhi, but is pleased that the impediment is removed. Mr. Fang was "small potatoes," he claims, and the Chinese are under the

China's future cannot be with a command economy because that will not fit into the world. The failure of Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika demonstrates that China's future cannot be with a fake market system in which government sells power.

If capitalism is too much too soon, what's left? Answer: Some Chinese form of untrammeled enterprise that uses government to enforce honesty.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Helsinki and Winds of War

It has become evident that nothing short of military action will dislodge the Iraqis from Kuwait. Exhausting all peaceful means seems to be the logical and necessary step toward such a confrontation. Mikhail Gorbachev's tacit approval of U.S. actions further defines the eventual military course.

V. N. OSCODAR, Anglet, France.

Regarding "No Excuse for Such Ugliness" by A. M. Rosenthal (Sept. 15):

Patrick Buchanan's remarks on Israel's hopes for U.S. military action against Iraq are not so far from the truth. Israel does see Iraq as the strongest Arab military power. The recent threats by Saddam Hussein to "burn half of Israel" have led Israel to regard Iraq as a significant threat to its very existence. In particular, the probability of Iraq becoming a nuclear power in the near future means that Israel sooner rather than later would have sought to curtail this external threat. So much the better if the job can be carried out by the United States rather than the Israel Defense Forces.

And, of course, Israel is concerned that the U.S. involvement in the Gulf could enhance America's standing among "moderate" Arabs and ultimately bring pressure on Israel to reach an accommodation with the Palestinians.

NICHOLAS C. CANNON, London.

George Bush was asked at a news conference at the conclusion of the Helsinki summit meeting, "Is now an op-

portunity to solve the Palestinian problem through an international peace conference?" He replied, "The thing I feel strongly about is that these issues are not linked. Any effort to link them is an effort to dilute the resolutions of the United Nations." Mikhail Gorbachev did not respond to this question.

The two presidents thus missed a golden opportunity. Had they announced their support for convening the long-awaited international conference after Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, they would have shifted the burden of the Palestinian issue onto Saddam Hussein's own shoulders.

Such an undertaking would permit Saddam Hussein to withdraw without complete humiliation by giving some tangible benefit, even if only for others more deserving than he.

JOHN V. WHITEBECK, Paris.

Preserving Jewish History

An informative article on the English-language version of the newspaper Jewish Forward in your Aug. 8 issue ("The Jewish Forward — In English") described the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research as a Yiddish teachers' group in New York. The institute is a research center devoted to the study and documentation of Jewish history and life in Eastern Europe, with special emphasis on all aspects of Yiddish culture. It is known throughout the scholarly world for its wide-ranging publications, for the scholars it has trained and for its incomparable library (520,000 volumes) and archives (22 million documents, among them more than 100,000 photographs).

The institute was founded in 1925 in Vilna (Vilnius), where it maintained its offices until 1940, when the organization was transferred to New York. Recently, large portions of the institute's prewar archival collections have come to light in Lithuania, and it is engaged in efforts to have them microfilmed, thereby reuniting them with portions that were recovered in Germany immediately after World War II and restored to the institute in 1947.

ZACHARY M. BAKER, Head Librarian, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York.

A Gentleman Can Win

Bravo for the front-page accolade for Pete Sumner, the 19-year-old winner of the U.S. Open tennis championship ("Substance vs. Image: The Gentleman Is the Champ," Sept. 11). I watched him play during the two weeks of the tournament, even though it meant burning the midnight oil. To see what used to be called an all-American boy win was worth every minute of lost sleep.

E. RECKARD, Cannes, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Waiting Outside to Watch The Autumn Arrive Late

By Alan Levy

VIENNA — Autumn will begin here at 8:56 A.M. on Sunday, Sept. 23. That's right, Sept. 23. And therein lies a tale of my daughter Monica, an American-born child who grew up in the French educational system, first in Prague, then in Vienna and later at the University of Grenoble.

It used to be said that the French minister of education could glance at his

MEANWHILE

clock in Paris and know exactly what was being taught at that moment in every elementary school classroom in his realm. Such standardization may have been eased somewhat in modern France, but much of the emphasis on strict educational timetables persists — in France and beyond its borders.

Monica had just started third grade at the French Cultural Institute in Prague when she asked me a question that had crossed her mind: "Daddy, when does autumn begin?"

Particularly in the intellectual climate of occupied Prague, and at a time when Marxism-Leninism was being taught to her playmates, I tried to avoid programmed answers. So I went to the almanac and, after adding an hour to Greenwich Mean Time, was surprised to hear myself announce: "This year it will begin on Sept. 23 at 10:59 A.M."

Monica made a calculation of her own and exclaimed: "That's next Wednesday! And we have our recess from 10:30 to 11, so if I stay in the courtyard till the very last minute, I'll see it happen!"

The following Wednesday, when I called for Monica at school, she greeted me exuberantly. "I saw it!" she said. "I saw autumn happen! Just one minute before we went in from recess, a tree on Stepanska Street turned brown."

Hating to question a child's imagination — or to contemplate the distasteful alternative, that auto exhaust on that busy street had browned a tree — I rejoiced with My Daughter the Eyewitness at the coming of autumn.

A few days later, though, I called for Monica and found her rather melancholy. On the tram home she kept stealing sidelong glances at me. When I asked her what was the matter, she was unresponsive. Finally it spilled out with a burst of tears: "I love you, Daddy, even when you're wrong!"

"I'm glad you feel that way, sweet heart," I told her. "But would you mind telling me when I've been wrong lately?"

"About autumn!" Monica replied — and the tale behind the tears tumbled forth. That day, Madame Novak, a Czech, had started to teach the seasons — and begun by asking: "Does anyone know when autumn began?" Pascal guessed the 14th of July, because there were fireworks in France; Blondine suggested Oct. 20, "because it's my sister's birthday and she was born in au-

tomn"; Sylvie was quite certain it was May 11, and Monica said Sept. 23. Madame's response to all four answers was the same: "Wrong!" A few minutes later, she had the class write down the "right" answers: Autumn had begun on Sept. 21. Winter would begin on Dec. 21. Spring on March 21, and summer on June 21.

So when we got home I led Monica to our almanacs. Together we read of vernal and autumnal equinoxes, summer and winter solstices, and checked their dates for that year. I advised her not to tell her teacher that she was wrong, and to "recognize that most of the time she's right, but either of us can be wrong every now and then without it affecting our feelings toward her or me."

The rigorous French educational system showed its strength the following January when we were uprooted and expelled overnight. Arriving in Vienna on a Friday, we slept most of the weekend and then, on Monday, took Monica to the French lycée and enrolled her. "You'll start tomorrow," said Madame Chabrier, a businesslike Frenchwoman. "When were you to school last in Prague?"

"On Wednesday," Monica answered. "Then you have missed Thursday, Friday and now today. Here is what you have to make up. Have it ready by tomorrow."

There was enough homework to keep Monica from grieving for a lost home and lost friends. The next day, she fell right into the routine of the new lycée. The ordeal of deportation had cost her, academically, little more than a three-day absence with a cold night here. Life went on with hardly a skipped beat — until spring, and time to learn again about the seasons.

"Does anybody know when spring begins?" Madame asked.

"March 21," Monica said.

That is right, said Madame, adding that, because equinoxes and solstices can vary by a day or so, children should bear in mind that seasons can actually begin on the 20th or the 22d.

Now Monica had a question: "Is it possible, Madame, that last autumn began on Sept. 23?"

"I suppose it's possible," Madame replied, "though I personally do not remember a season ever starting that late."

Being a teacher who did her homework, Madame Chabrier began class the next morning by declaring: "I have looked up the question you asked yesterday, Monica, and you are truly right. Autumn began last year on Sept. 23."

"At 10:59 A.M.," added Monica. Today, Monica is a French citizen teaching high school mathematics in Tours who learned in third grade that to the student, however inflexible the system, teacher and content are what count.

The writer is author of "Rowboat to Prague," which has been reissued as "So Many Heroes." He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

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Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Year	Month	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Sb	High	Low	P/A	Vol
1972	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1973	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1974	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1974	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1974	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1974	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1974	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1974	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1974	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Climbing

Surviving At

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TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- *Luxury in Borneo*
- *Australia by Rail*
- *Frequent Traveler*

A View From the Top: New York, Straight Down, as the Eagle Flies

by Andrew L. Yarrow

NEW YORK — One thousand feet above the noisy, crowded, fast-paced world that is street-level New York, the city seems a serene, toylike configuration of buildings, streets, parks and waterways. Although such vistas are normally restricted to high-flying birds, New Yorkers and visitors can find their own sky-high perches at observation decks atop several skyscrapers and other buildings, or soar above the city by helicopter.

These eagle's-eye vantage points offer a very different perspective on New York from the one at ground level. The observation decks are also among the city's best tourist bargains.

Panoramic views also can be had atop Belvedere Castle in Central Park and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch at Grand Army Plaza in Brooklyn. But nothing quite equals the vistas, sensations and photo opportunities from the observatories at the Empire State Building and the World Trade Center.

As an architectural symbol of America, probably not even the Capitol in Washington or the Statue of Liberty are as renowned as the Empire State Building. This magnificent Art Deco tower rises 102 stories above 34th Street and Fifth Avenue, and its observatory has had more than 70 million visitors since 1931. When the building opened during the depths of the Depression, its office-vacancy rate was so high that the owners relied on income from the observation deck to pay their taxes.

The observatory was conceived as a temporary gimmick, with the deck eventually to become a hub for what was thought to be the transportation wave of the future: dirigibles. Only two of the unwieldy airships were ever moored atop the building.

But the small, enclosed area on the 102nd floor and a larger indoor-outdoor viewing deck on the 86th floor have become permanent and immensely popular attractions.

The building boasts a welter of superlatives and gee-whiz statistics. It is 1,454 feet (443 meters) to the top of the lightning rod that King Kong once clasped, although mere mortals can only go up 1,050 feet to the 86th-floor

deck or 1,250 feet above midtown to the 102nd-floor observatory.

For more than 41 years, until the World Trade Center opened, this was the undisputed champ: the world's tallest building.

Nighttime visits — until nearly midnight — offer an especially romantic vista. But, whether you go late at night or at midday, the views can be incomparable.

Looking north, the tableau includes Rockefeller Center, Central Park, the George Washington Bridge and Yankee Stadium. To the east is a mass of midtown skyscrapers, most notably the delicate spire of the Chrysler Building and such modernist landmarks as the United Nations. Beyond the generally low and dreary buildings to the west is the Hudson River and much of northern New Jersey, depending on weather.

In some ways, the most intriguing views are to the south, where the historic precincts of Chelsea, the Flatiron district, Greenwich Village and SoHo suddenly end with a wall of gleaming financial district high-rises.

Most prominent amid this steel-and-concrete forest are the two towers of the World Trade Center. These

stark, blocklike structures, finished in 1970, were briefly the world's tallest buildings until the Sears Tower in Chicago and the CN Tower in Toronto were completed in the mid-1970s.

However, the 1,377-foot-high observatory above the 110th floor of Two World Trade Center can still rightfully claim to be the world's highest open observation platform.

The experience begins with the elevator, which soars from the mezzanine to the enclosed deck on the 107th floor in a stomach-wrenching 58 seconds. Both the enclosed deck and the open platform are more spacious than those at the Empire State Building, and the perspectives on New York are very different.

On a clear day — October is said to be the clearest month — you can see 35 miles (55 kilometers) west across New Jersey and east across the flatlands of Brooklyn toward Long Island. Looking north, midtown (including the Empire State Building) unfolds like an elaborate architectural model, with the New Jersey Palisades to the left and the Bronx blurring into the Westchester County suburbs and Long Island Sound.

To the south are the Statue of Liberty, the Verrazano-

Narrows Bridge and Staten Island, with Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and Coney Island in the distance.

Early evening is a particularly good time to visit. The sun sets over New Jersey (or is it really Pennsylvania?) and manmade lights gradually turn the city into a glowing panorama.

The chief downside to the Empire State Building and World Trade Center observatories is the crowds. Lines snake through the ground-level waiting areas, and, in the case of the Empire State Building, visitors have to change elevators at the 80th and 86th floors to get to the top, requiring more waiting.

On recent midweek summer visits, the ground-level wait for each building was 40 minutes. The wait to ascend can be as much as an hour on summer and holiday weekends. The shortest waits are on weekday and Sunday mornings and at dinner time.

A viewing deck where lines are almost unheard of is Belvedere Castle in Central Park. This 70-foot-high fantasy creation of Calvert Vaux stands atop Vista Rock.

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Luxury Near the Wilds of Borneo

The beach and dock at Gaya, one of five islands in Tunku Abdul Rahman National Park, which can be reached by boat. The luxury Tanjung Aru Hotel is only minutes away. Page 11.



Large Diameter/Agracia Contrasts for The New York Times

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Museum Prices Rising in Italy

Admission to the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, the Roman Forum, the Pompeii excavations, the Villa d'Este near Tivoli, and 153 other museums, collections and landmarks in Italy will more than double from Oct. 1, rising to the equivalent of \$8.70. A visit to such other collections as the National Gallery of Modern Art or the Borghese Museum in Rome will cost \$6.95; other sights like the Baths of Emperor Caracalla or the Archaeological Museum in Palermo will run \$5.20. Italy's Ministry of the Cultural Patrimony explained that the increases in admission prices would be used to hire personnel to improve protections from theft and vandalism.

Offbeat Accommodations

Travelers looking for something different in England, Wales or France might find their needs met by an outfit called Distinctly Different. Its rental offerings include converted windmills, water mills, chapels and schools, narrow boats, cast houses and a former train station. A 14th-century forge in Totnes, Devon, preserves its links with the past as a smithy goes about his work. The converted stone building in a walled garden comprises four double bedrooms and four family rooms. Clay Mill at Clay-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, is a 17th-century windmill with a five-story brick tower with timber gallery, fantail and sails and two bedrooms. In Wales, a tiny Quaker chapel overlooking the mountains of the Radnor Forest at Llandrinod Wells, Powys, has one family bedroom, one double and one single room. In

France, Le Moulin des Chezeaux is an 18th-century water mill in the valley of the Creuse River in central France; its three double bedrooms all have private bath. For details: Distinctly Different, Maseaux Lane, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire BA15 1QN, England; tel: 2216 6842.

Rapid Greek Island Travel

Twin-hulled Hovercraft ferries cruising at 50 miles an hour have sharply reduced travel time from Piraeus, Greece, to three outlying islands. Introduced this summer, the 330-passenger Golden Olympic Supercat goes from Piraeus to Mykonos in 2 hours and 15 minutes compared with about six and a half hours for the regular ferry. It also costs almost three times as much, about \$40. Another Supercat ferry takes just under an hour to Poros and about two and a half hours to Spetses, far below the regular ferry times. The fare is \$10 to Poros and about \$14 to Spetses. The Supercats Marine Co., the operator, also offers one-day tours to Poros and Spetses. The price, with lunch, is \$32 for Poros and about \$43 for Spetses.

Lufthansa Smoking Ban

Lufthansa will ban smoking on all its flights within Germany when the airline's winter schedule begins Oct. 28. The airline says its change is the result of passenger surveys and a six-month test period on two routes. More than 90 percent of passengers surveyed, including many smokers, favored the ban, a Lufthansa official said.

Rome, Calm and Cool, From the Tiber

by Frances d'Emilio

ROME — It's a tranquil, car-free thoroughfare through the heart of chaotic Rome, but few Romans take it. It's lined with reminders of Rome's ancient life — the city and a civilization began there — but for many tourists it's only something to cross to get from one monument to another. Neglected and mistreated for decades, the Tiber is coming alive again.

It doesn't have the romance of the Seine, but you can glide past a moonlit castle and under an angel-studded bridge. You can dine along it — but not on its fish, although some Romans catch a few. Don't even think about swimming in it, but you can immerse yourself in its legends and history. Best, it doesn't stink anymore.

Key to the river's revival is the Acquedotto, a warm-weather boat service now in its fourth year (though somewhat curtailed and erratic at present because of drought). What turned the tide was the realization by authorities that the city was wasting a resource.

Up to about a century ago, Romans washed their clothes and themselves in the Tiber. Until the pollution of the postwar industrial boom, Romans escaped the broiling summer sun with a dip in the river, and private bathing clubs on pilings made the river banks look like a kind of Coney Island boardwalk.

But although the Tiber was the city's lifeline, it also brought destruction. Houses were built right down to the banks, with nothing to stop the flood waters, which rolled through Rome every couple of hundred years. After the city was seized from the Papacy in 1870 and became the capital of newly united Italy, the government made one of its first tasks the taming of the Tiber. Riverside dwellings were demolished and sidewalks and roads moved up to bridge-deck level.

If walling off the river put the Tiber out of sight, so to speak, the "miracle" economic boom of the 1950s and '60s put it out of mind. Sewage dumping was finally banned in 1976, but it was only in the last few years that the purification plants mandated by law began seriously reducing river pollution. Now, the return of many kinds of fish is an optimistic indicator, though industrial discharge beyond city limits remains a problem. Still, a swimmer today runs a high risk of hepatitis, and it's possible to see the occasional river rat.

Until the launching of the Acquedotto, exploring the Tiber required some daring and maybe even foolhardiness. But aboard a river boat you sidestep the problems and plunge into a world that's practically bacchanal in places, and, on hot, breezy nights, one of the coolest stretches in Rome. Only a few yards away from the frenzy of relentless traffic, the Tiber is a silent retreat from the noise pollution.

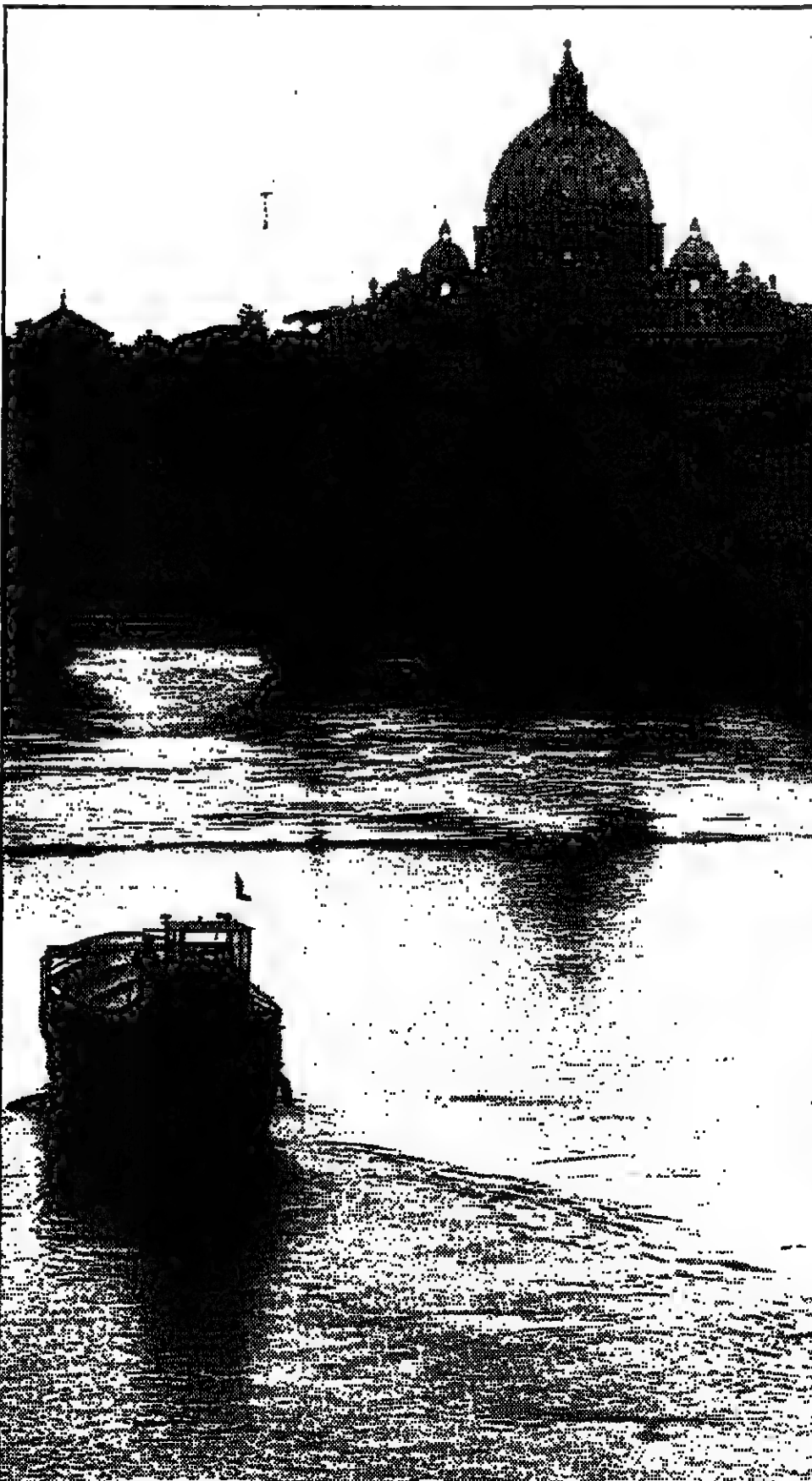
The service began in 1987 with one uncovered boat to test tourist interest. This year, four canopied boats each carry 35 to 45 passengers up and down from Tiber Island to Duca d'Aosta Bridge, near Olympic Stadium. The river trip takes 40 or 50 minutes each way, depending on current, and passengers can board along the right bank (the Vatican and Trastevere side), opposite the island or at Duca d'Aosta Bridge, or on the left bank, just past Cavour Bridge.

If you start near the stadium, take a few minutes before boarding to view Ponte Milvio, the first bridge just beyond the course of the boats. For a good vantage point, walk along the newly made, asphalted bicycle path that runs for about nine miles on the right bank (to your left as you face the dock and near the 55-foot-tall obelisk inscribed Mussolini Dux). Censor M. Aemilius Scaurus, who built the bridge — of bricks in 109 B.C. — gave it its name. Garibaldi had the bridge sabotaged in 1849 to block French troops. It was ordered rebuilt by Pope Pius IX. Emperor Maximilian was thrown into the river from the bridge after his defeat by Constantine in A.D. 312. It was at Ponte Milvio that Constantine is said to have seen a flaming cross in the sky and was moved to adopt Christianity.

Winding downriver, Acquedotto glides by several private clubs with riverside pools and tennis courts as well as rowing clubs, one of them dating to 1872. Despite the high bacterial count, early evening finds bare-chested men rowing or paddling canoes in this stretch.

Try to time a boat ride from Ponte Cavour downriver for just before sunset. The Acquedotto veers west as it navigates a bend, and in front of you will be a silhouetted dome of St. Peter's, likely breaking a pinkish or orange sky if it's a typically scorching Rome summer day. Take the same stretch after dark and ahead will lie the fortress Castel Sant'Angelo, bathed in the golden glow of artificial lighting. A little luck and a swollen, yellow moon will be hanging over the 12 marble angel statues spaced across the bridge to the castle.

To explore the castle, you'll have to come in morning, when the monument is open. The bridge was built by Hadrian as a majestic approach to his mausoleum, which he began constructing in A.D.



Large Diameter/Agracia Contrasts for The New York Times

One of the tourist boats plying the Tiber in central Rome; in the background, the dome of St. Peter's basilica in the Vatican.

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Climbing Popocatepetl Surviving Atop a Mexican Volcano

by David Noland

MEXICO CITY — At 17,800 feet (5,410 meters), just below the summit of Popocatepetl, it seemed as if I'd blundered into the midst of some cosmic quarrel between Lucifer and Thor. Dark clouds swirled. The sulfurous stench of brimstone bubbled up from the volcano's steaming crater. A blue-white bolt of lightning shattered the air no more than 50 yards away. Covering face-down in the snow as hailstones rattled the hood of my parka, I pondered the irony of what had attracted me to Popocatepetl in the first place: the sweet staccato of its name. Popo, mountaineers call it. A benign, jovial, favorite-uncle sort of name.

Actually, I had chosen Popo for other reasons as well. Although a veteran hiker and trekker, with a walk to the top of Mount Kilimanjaro under my belt, I'd never attempted a "technical" mountain — one that requires special equipment such as an ice ax, climbing rope, harness and crampons (strap-on spikes for traction on icy slopes). Popo seemed the ideal mountain for an armchair mountaineer seeking to make his first tentative foray out of the armchair.

The normal route up Popo's flank is covered with snow and ice that requires an ice ax and crampons, but it rises smoothly and steadily, without tricky cliffs or ledges — an ideal training ground. The altitude, although formidable, was not life threatening. Moreover, Popo is quite accessible, looming within sight of Mexico City on rare smog-free days. Yet Popo is a serious mountain. It rises half a mile

higher than any point in the lower 48 states. A number of people have died on its slopes over the years. (Victims are typically caught unprepared by bad weather, or lose their footing and, lacking safety equipment, rocket down the icy slope.) Not being the type who gets his kicks from courting death, I put myself in the hands of Mountain Travel, which has been sending expeditions up Popo for 20 years and claims not to have lost anybody yet. The ascent was part of a 12-day trip that also included a climb of Orizaba, another, more remote, Mexican volcano, and a stay at the Cocoyoc luxury resort.

Arriving in Mexico City, I met the three other climbers in the group. I was relieved to find I was not the only novice mountaineer. Howard, a California physician, had never slept outdoors in his life. Clay, a burly ex-Army officer, had done a bit of rock-climbing, but had no high-altitude experience. The only real mountain climber in the group was Dennis, a 48-year-old veteran rock climber who had reached the top of Argentina's 23,000-foot (6,990-meter) Aconcagua the previous year. Our guides were perhaps the two best mountaineers in Mexico, Sergio Fitch-Watkins and his assistant, Ricardo Torres Nava. Another mountaineering friend of theirs, Pat, would be coming along as well. After an extra day in Mexico City to acclimate to the thinner air, the seven of us piled into a Volkswagen bus and headed east. After a couple of hours on the four-lane toll road, we struggled up a twisting road through a pine forest that eventually brought us to Tlaxcala, a lavish climbers' lodge that perches at 13,000 feet near the

Continued on page 13

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Cutting Corners With Style

by Roger Collis

LET'S face it: State-of-the-art travel is having your own customized Lejet, limos at either end and a gaggle of VPs to iron out problems along the way. But for regular mortals still clawing their way up the corporate pyramid or for independent business travelers, state-of-the-art means knowing how to cut corners with style.

Ask a dozen seasoned travelers how to do this and you're likely to get a dozen different suggestions. Here are a few ploys of my own:

● **Round-the-world fares.** If you are traveling at least halfway around the world in either direction, consider an RTW ticket, which can save you up to 40 percent on the full economy, first- or business-class fare. However, there are stricter conditions than for normal round-trips. You must travel in a continuous direction with no backtracking, and you are not allowed to stop over more than once at any place. In most cases, you must make at least three stopovers, book the first sector 14 days ahead and not return home in less than 14 days. RTW tickets are normally valid for a year.

From Europe, a typical routing might take you through the Middle East to the Far East. You could then go on to North America via the North or South Pacific. There are dozens of prices, route options and airline combinations.

● **Air passes.** All the major U.S. and Canadian carriers offer air passes on their domestic networks that can save you up to 70 percent of coach (economy) fares.

North American air passes are sold only to overseas visitors with a round-trip ticket on scheduled flights and must be bought before leaving home. You normally buy one for a 60-day period in the form of coupons, one for each leg of your itinerary. Prices are much the same: Three coupons will cost you \$200 to \$300. Expect to pay \$35 to \$45 for each additional coupon. You're likely to get best value by flying a long distance.

For short hops, such as Toronto-New York, consider a Visit USA ticket, which you can use either by itself or in combination with an air pass. The tickets are the same as normal coach tickets but around 30 percent cheaper.

You're able to change flights and switch from one carrier to another. Like air passes, they are available only to nonresidents, although you can buy them in North America seven days in advance.

Air passes are also a good buy when visiting Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Argentina and India.

● **A good way to combine economy with a degree of flexibility is to buy an "open-jaw" APEX ticket, whereby you fly to one gateway and return from another. Let's say you want to fly from New York to**

A few ploys for achieving state-of-the-art travel.

London and back from Rome. First buy an APEX ticket that permits this. Then for the leg between London and Rome, buy an APEX round-trip ticket. This is cheaper than the one-way fare; you can give the return coupon to a friend or just throw it away.

● **Some of the most attractive airline deals come as stopover packages, either free or at marginal cost, for long-haul passengers going through the airline's major hubs.**

For example, SAS offers a free 24-hour "Deluxe Stopover" in Copenhagen to SAS passengers arriving or departing on intercontinental flights with full-fare tickets and who are connecting with another SAS flight. The package includes a first-class hotel, lunch and dinner, sightseeing, a big Danish breakfast and limos to and from the airport. For passengers with less time, SAS offers a "Refreshment Package." Arrive from, say, Tokyo at 6:45 A.M. and you'll get a limo to the Hotel Scandinavia for a sauna, massage and breakfast, then a limo back to the airport in time for the 9:35 SAS flight to London.

Flying first or business class on Iberia earns you its "Madrid Amigo" package: two nights free in a five-star hotel, limo transfers, dinner at a flamenco show or casino and sightseeing options. The condition is you must be connecting with Iberia to an international flight. Swissair, KLM, Finnair, Austrian, Icelandair, Cathay Pacific and Singapore Airlines also offer inexpensive hotel deals.

● **Savvy travelers never pay the walk-in rate for car rentals.** The best deals are those that you book in advance for rental abroad. Hertz has "Europe on Wheels," "Affordable Europe," "Affordable USA" and "Affordable World." Avis has "Super Value" and Europcar has "Super Drive," which have much the same prices and conditions. None of them are discount, but you can save up to 50 percent on regular rates.

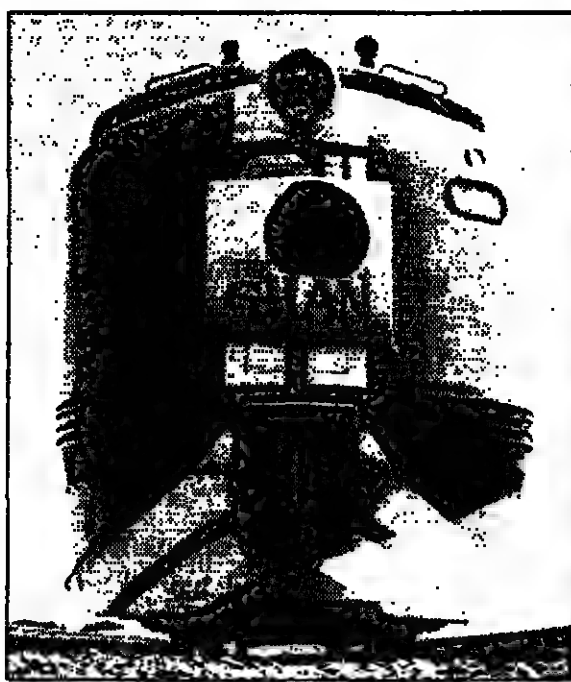
Renting a car from a big-name company in the airport may be convenient, but it can cost you up to 50 percent more than renting from the city office of the same company or a smaller "off-airport" concern a short ride away by courtesy bus.

● **Check out hotel deals.** "On the whole, it's the mug who pays full whack at a hotel these days," one London travel agent said. Everyone should be able to save at least 5 percent and sometimes as much as 30 percent off the "rack rate" at most hotels, depending on where you go and the time of year.

The reason is that hotel rooms are discounted in the same way as airline seats and in many cases the potential savings can be greater. Benefits can come not only as cash but also as privileges, such as a double for the price of a single, fast check-out and other frills. A good travel agent should be able to get you the "corporate rate," 10 to 30 percent off the rack rate or better.

Large corporations can usually cut the best deals by negotiating directly with hotel chains. This approach can sometimes make sense even for the small business or independent traveler. You may have more purchasing clout if you focus on a single chain. If you travel a lot to a particular city, consider patronizing just one hotel. Or go through specialist booking agencies, like Room Centre or Expotel, both based in London, which offer corporate rates at hotels throughout the world.

Some promotional deals—may be available only through central reservations or at individual properties. Most of the big chains, such as Hilton International, Westin, Holiday Inn, Marriott and InterContinental, offer weekend rates or packages under various guises. Whatever discount you are offered, it may not be the best you can get. So shop around. Half an ounce of chutzpah can go a long way.



The new Ghan carries passengers between Adelaide and Alice Springs in a fraction of the time its ancestors needed. Right, the Oasis Bar.

On the Ghan Across Australia's Outback

by Michael Richardson

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia. — When the first steam engine reached this town in 1929, belching smoke and whistling merrily, almost the whole population turned out to cheer.

For the arrival of the train from Adelaide, 1,550 kilometers (960 miles) to the south, seemed to the pioneer Australians, who flocked to the railway station, to mark the end of an era of isolation that had only been partially breached when the overland telegraph line was completed in 1872.

The train came to be known as the Ghan, after the Afghan camels and their drivers who had previously carried much of the freight and supplies to remote settlements and homesteads in the arid Australian outback.

Although a quantum leap in speed and comfort from the camel and horse-drawn dray, the journey on the old Ghan through fickle extremes of weather and temperature could be an ordeal. The first air-conditioning was introduced in 1955, but only for the dining car. The trip took anywhere from three days to three weeks. Bert Twilley, one of the first drivers of the train, once had a trip which took a fortnight after the Ghan was caught between two rivers which flooded the track. He had to provide meat to passengers by going out on hunting expeditions to shoot goats.

Steve Shearer, manager of the Ghan Preservation Society which has reassembled some of the original train on a working section of line outside Alice Springs, said that until 1980, passengers traveling to or

from Adelaide had to change trains three times because of differences in the width of the track.

With the opening of a decade ago of a new standard gauge line approximately 150 kilometers west of the old Ghan track, travel by train in reliable air-conditioned comfort through central Australia became possible.

The new Ghan has well-designed sleepers, a pleasant dining car, an elegant lounge and bar, a video and entertainment room and even a hairdressing salon. The train is impeccably clean.

It is a pity, however, that neither the staff nor the food are as good. An Irish business-

stretching as far as the eye could see. There was no sign of human habitation and when the sun went down it seemed to turn the bands of cloud into bars of gold.

Powered by two huge diesel locomotives, the Ghan takes about 22 hours to make the run between Alice Springs and Adelaide. But this is not a pell-mell express ride. It is a leisurely journey with plenty of time for reading and conversation with other passengers.

There are many stops at stations and sidings in the middle of nowhere with names that conjure up Australian history and folklore — Fimke River, Impadna, Knigera,

The only sign of life in a featureless landscape of gray sand, tussock grass and low bushes was a lone crow flapping across a leaden sky.

men traveling first class to Adelaide commented that he had grown accustomed to off-road service in Australia. "But it is a bit too much when you find that meals seem to be designed to get passengers out of the dining car as quickly as possible so the staff can eat," he said.

However, the Ghan has compensations that make the trip worthwhile. The Irishman, who has traveled on many of the world's great trains, said that he found it was a painless way to experience the immensity and stark beauty of central Australia.

As we chatted over a drink before dinner, we looked out on red sand and flat scrub

Maria, Manguri, Tarcoola, Coonambie and Finba.

At Manguri at 3 A.M., under a wilderness of stars, a sole passenger, a man in working clothes, got off the train. A friend in a battered utility truck was waiting to drive him 40 kilometers across a rutted dirt track to the mines at Coober Pedy, where most of the world's top-grade opals is found.

Violent feuds and claim-jumping are common in Coober Pedy and for much of the year it is so hot that nearly the whole population lives, as well as works, underground.

"Everything you hear about Coober Pedy is true," said a railway foreman sharing the

opposite table at breakfast. He was returning to Adelaide from an emergency repair job in Alice Springs.

We had stopped again. The only sign of life in a featureless landscape of gray sand, tussock grass and a sprinkling of low bushes was a lone crow flapping across a leaden sky. Why did the Ghan stop so often?

"All over the world, passenger trains are losing money," the foreman explained. "It is the freight train that brings in the revenue, so freight has priority and we have to wait for it to pass because this is a single-track line."

FROM Port Augusta, 310 kilometers north of Adelaide, the land becomes greener. There are fenced fields where wheat grows and sheep graze. Farm houses, with encircling verandas, have well-tended gardens. Eucalyptus trees grow to full height and the purple hills in the distance are forested.

The Ghan stopped for 45 minutes at Port Augusta. As if to celebrate her return to civilization, a 82-year-old woman passenger said, as we strode along the platform for exercise, that she had devoted herself to travel and the study of Latin and Greek since her husband died in 1978.

Advance bookings are needed to travel on the Ghan which has twice-weekly service each way between Adelaide and Alice Springs from April to November during the peak tourist period. For the rest of the year there is one weekly service each way.

A one-way adult fare, first class, is 320 Australian dollars (\$256) and includes all meals and sleeping berth fees. A coach class fare is 110 Australian dollars.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Albertina (tel: 534.83). To Nov. 11: Egon Schiele: a show of 150 watercolors, drawings, sketches and gouaches. In conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the artist's birth. Ephesus Museum To Sept. 30: Treasures from Turkey: Antiques, Byzantine and Ottoman objects are among 345 exhibits from Turkish museums.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Théâtre de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.02). "Simon Boccanegra" in a new staging by Gilbert Dele, conducted by Sylvain Cambreling, with José Van Dam in title role. (Sept. 23 to Oct. 4). Musée Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. "Paris du Cinquantième" (tel: 732.02.20). Sept. 21 to Dec. 31:

FRANCE

Lyon

Biennale de la Danse (tel: 72.40.26.26). Sept. 13 to Oct. 6: "An American Story: A Century of Dance in the United States." features the dance Cunningham Dance Company (Sept. 21), the Miami City Ballet's "Homage to Balanchine" (Sept. 21, 22), Elisabeth Schwartz in dance solos of Isadora Duncan (Sept. 21, 22), Trisha Brown Company (Sept. 22-24) and the Lyon Opera Ballet in choreographies by music by Frank Zappa (Sept. 21-25).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague

Národní Galerie (tel: 53.62.53). Sept. 24 to Nov. 17: Andy Warhol: 65 prints by the artist from 1962-1987.

DENMARK

Humlebaek

Louisiana Museum (tel: 42.19.07.18). Sept. 22 to Jan. 6: Andy Warhol: a retrospective of 100 works, 1960-87.

ENGLAND

London

Accademia Italiana (tel: 402.88.91). To Oct. 13: Futurism in Flight: the theme of aviation in the work of Italian Futurists Boccioni, Girton and others. Design Museum (tel: 403.69.33). To Oct. 21: Graphic Design in America: A Visual Language History. (tel: 930.36.47). To Oct. 28: The State of Sculpture: work by young North American artists. Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Dec. 9: "Monet in the 90s: The Series Paintings," the painter's repeated renderings of Rouen Cathedral, Haystacks and the Japanese bridge in his garden in Giverny are among 90 works on view. To Oct. 21: The Edwardians and After: Paintings and Sculpture from the Royal Academy's collection, 1800-1950. Spink & Son (tel: 71.930.78.88). Oct. 3 to 25: Lucien Pissarro (1863-1944): 60 watercolors by the artist, eldest son of Camille Pissarro.

Royal Opera House (tel: 71.240.19.11). "Don Quichotte" (Massenet), staged by Piero Fagnoli, conducted by Colin Davis (21, 24).

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Berliner Festwochen To Sept. 30 (tel: 254.890). Tangentia Theater of Moscow (Sept. 21, 22). Ensemble InterContemporain (Sept. 21, 22). Berlin Philharmonic, conducted by Kurt Masur (Sept. 22, 23). Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Vladimir Ashkenazy (Sept. 23, 24). Trisha Brown Dance Company (Sept. 27-29). Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Nov. 25: "Bismarck — Prussia, Germany and Europe" traces the career of the Iron Chancellor in 1100 exhibits from 250 public and private collections.

Dortmund

Museum am Ostwall (tel: 579.575)

To Nov. 11: "The First Emperor of China and His Terracotta Army." Among 90 exhibits are a terracotta bronze chariot from the tomb of the 3rd century B.C. emperor Qin Shi Huang Di.

Essen

Villa Hugel (tel: 188.4837). To Nov. 4: "Saint Petersburg in 1800: Master-

pieces from the Hermitage Collections." Includes 555 works of art and artifacts from the Soviet museum. Museum Folkwang (tel: 88.84.52). To Nov. 4: "Vincent van Gogh and the Moderns — 1890-1914." 188 works, including 54 paintings by van Gogh and works by Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Vlaminck, Derain.

FRANKFURT

Frankfurt's Feste To Oct. 20 (tel: 13.40.400). The festival includes music series (until Sept. 23), a Modern Jazz Marathon (Sept. 23), the Peking Opera (Sept. 26-28).

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Sept. 30: From Leonardo to Tiepolo: 37 Italian paintings on loan from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

Venice

Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51). To Oct. 7: Titian: 100 paintings, drawings and frescoes are on view to honor the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth. Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80). To Dec. 9: From Van Gogh to Picasso: From Kandinsky to Pollock: 160 paintings and sculptures from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Nov. 4: 250 sketches from van Gogh's letters never before publicly shown, from the Van Gogh Museum and elsewhere.

Rotterdam

Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00). To Nov. 26: A loan show of 100 works of art and artifacts from the museum of the Forliden City in Berlin. To Nov. 11: "Bismarck and His Age." Includes works by Tönnies, Van Dyck, Jordans, Brouwer.

ACROSS

- 1 Sorcery
- 8 Imprecations
- 10 They go with ends
- 14 Fishes without pelvic fins
- 15 Scarce
- 16 Stroller, in Soho
- 17 English pony
- 18 Where to find Columbus
- 19 Adams or Sedgwick
- 20 Marlowe character
- 22 Pictorial aircraft
- 23 Olympic exile
- 24 A star of "What's Up, Doc?"
- 25 Dugout gear
- 30 Wooden peg
- 31 Adherent
- 34 Foe for Puss in Boots
- 35 School gop
- 37 Cloak; conceal
- 38 Morley of CBS
- 41 Radical org. in the 60's
- 43 Old Nick
- 44 Accustomed
- 46 "The Name of the Rose" author
- 48 Chink or crack
- 49 Type of cap
- 50 Abstract being
- 52 Makes tracks
- 54 Ike's opponent
- 56 One of the conglomerates
- 57 Canis or Panthera
- 58 Pasternak character
- 62 Dearth
- 66 Goodbye, to Guldo
- 67 At no time
- 68 "Norma" — Giespel novel
- 69 Prefix for matter
- 70 Composer Edward
- 71 — ex machina
- 72 Elderly
- 73 Procrustean

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LOTS STE MATRI
ACRE STEM OSTER
CHICKWEBB THANK
ERA HIVE HORAE
ELLAPITZGERALD
ANTE AARE
OLEG INTO CUE
FIRSTLADYOFSONG
FIG IAMA AGOG
ANTA AMUR
ATISKETATASKET
RENTIE SYNC LID
UNDER AFOGGYDAY
BARRE ROUE MENE
AMEND ERR ARTS

DOWN

- 1 Org. fighting inbred, autists
- 2 On — with (equal to)
- 48 Having a split personality
- 49 Key to heredity
- 47 Pledge
- 51 What they sold in "Tin Men"
- 53 Smarts
- 55 Fists, to boxers
- 57 Pleased
- 58 Relieve
- 59 Assess
- 61 Comedienne Vague
- 62 Rara —
- 63 Turns right
- 64 Party in
- 65 Gomorrah
- 66 Presidential monogram

The Eagle's View

Continued from page 11

The 118-year-old castle, recently restored, combines Norman, Gothic, Moonish and other styles, and is principally used for nature and arts programs.

Aside from savoring its odd, fairy-tale quality, visitors may also climb the 51 steps of its winding staircases to the third terrace, 160 feet above sea level, for views of the park and Manhattan's Upper East and West Sides.

A little known and all too rarely open viewing platform is at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch at Grand Army Plaza in Brooklyn. Although it is just 80 feet high and accessible only by 103 rusty steps on a narrow spiral staircase, the top of the arch offers distinctive views of Brooklyn and Manhattan. It was completed in 1892 by John Duncan to commemorate the victory of the Union Army in the Civil War.

The most enchanting panorama is to the west, where the skyscrapers of Manhattan rise above the four chimneys of the Montank Club in Park Slope and the copper-topped roof of the old Hotel St. George in Brooklyn Heights. While the Statue of Liberty peers out between two Brooklyn apartment buildings, to the northwest, the Chrysler and Empire State Buildings shimmer in the sun.

For more adventurous souls with deeper pockets, the wildest — and most expensive — way of seeing New York from on high is by helicopter.

One sightseeing service, Island Helicopters, offers regular daily

tours in which fearless fliers are whisked above the city at speeds of up to 100 miles an hour. From the vantage point of about 500 to 1,500 feet above street level, a helicopter offers a decidedly unusual perspective on the city.

The cityscape becomes a jumble of shapes and colors. Tips of skyscrapers appear beneath your feet, and the layout of Manhattan streets and parks unfolds as if one were looking at a three-dimensional map. Architectural details, like gargoyles high on the Woolworth and Chrysler buildings, suddenly become apparent, and normally hidden rooftop gardens and pools are revealed.

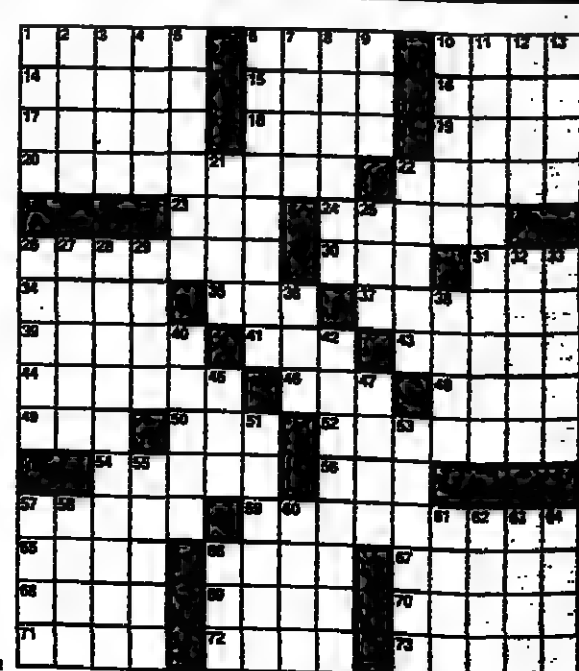
But if you are not among the lucky few to have a window seat in Island's 14-seat aircraft, the reason for the flight is largely defeated.

In addition, the East 34th Street heliport is a rather tawdry place to wait — which you can easily spend an hour doing, particularly since Island's competitor, Manhattan Helicopters, went out of business this summer.

But once the helicopter has made its ascent, the city seems both more complex and much smaller than you had thought.

Even the shortest tours, 10 to 20 minutes, manage to cover most of Manhattan, with some of Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and New Jersey to boot. But with an attentive eye, you can see everything from the Statue of Liberty to the George Washington Bridge in less time than it usually takes to drive a few blocks across midtown.

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INSIGHT GUIDES FLORIDA



MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: Market Hits New Lows

(Continued from first finance page)
chi, an analyst with Nomura Securities Co., "but investors were still reluctant to increase their holdings in an attempt to avoid risks ahead of account settlements for the first half of fiscal 1990," which ends Sept. 30.

N.Y. Stocks

In Taipei, the Taiwan Stock Exchange's weighted index fell to its lowest level in 32 months amid worries over a new hike in domestic oil prices. The index plunged 202.55 points to 2,956.72.

Stocks also fell in Bangkok, Singapore and Sydney, but they rose slightly in Hong Kong.

The declines in New York were exacerbated by program selling,

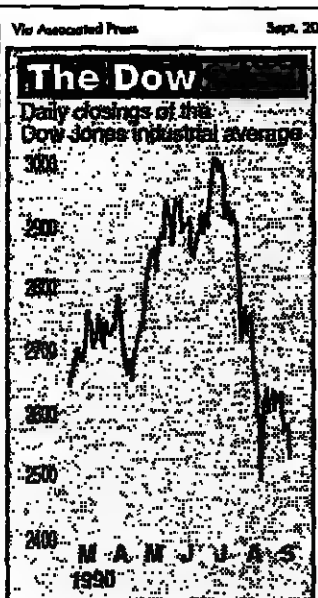
used to profit on price differences between stocks and stock-index futures, dealers said. The market was especially vulnerable to computer-driven selling because of the absence of many traders for the Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashanah, they said.

On the trading floor as of 3 p.m., General Electric, which paid its quarterly dividend Thursday, was the most active issue, lower.

PepsiCo followed, also lower. Royal Dutch Petroleum was third, down moderately. Philip Morris was also active, moderately lower.

Among the other blue chips, AT&T, General Motors, Coca-Cola, USX, Eastman Kodak, Sears and IBM fell.

Eisner led the Amex issues, unchanged. (UPI, Reuters, AP, AP)



Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-31.1
Transp.	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0
Comp.	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0

Standard & Poor's Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-31.1
Transp.	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0
Comp.	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genl	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-31.1
Indus	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0
Transp	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0

Oil Price Surge Trims Dollar's Early Gains

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher on Thursday but beneath its peaks of the day after a late surge in oil prices brought pressure on both the dollar and the yen.

Tom Moore of American Express Bank said that the higher oil prices caused selling of yen against the dollar.

Foreign Exchange

The Deutsche mark, the mark ended at 87.29, compared with 86.59 at midday and 87.52 at Wednesday's close. October crude oil futures shot up to \$35 per barrel on the last day of trading for the contract.

The dollar ended at 1.5770 DM, up from 1.5715 DM Wednesday, and at 137.65 yen, up from 137.53.

The dollar had opened lower against the yen, at 136.775, after

the yen climbed overnight against most currencies.

The dollar gained against other European currencies, closing at 5.28 French francs, compared with 5.262 francs on Wednesday, and at 1.3705 Swiss francs, compared with 1.3702 francs.

The British pound closed at \$1.8730, down from \$1.8845 Wednesday.

The pound benefited from the rise in oil prices, dealers said, but under pressure that carried over from the previous day.

In earlier European trading, the dollar closed mixed, suffering from pressure from a strengthening yen in heavy cross-rate trading.

Traders noted vague market speculation that officials from the Group of Seven industrial countries in Washington this weekend will call for a stronger yen against major currencies other than the dollar.

FARM: GATT Talks Face Test

(Continued from first finance page)
ing that many countries may walk out of the so-called Uruguay Round of the talks, scheduled to end in December, if there is no accord on agriculture.

At the same time, she seemed to offer Brussels an olive branch by suggesting that Washington could live with something less than a total elimination of export subsidies.

EC officials said that the American hint of flexibility convinced some of the commissioners that the Community must show a more positive stance in order to save the troubled talks.

As time grows short for a deal, experts said that Mrs. Hills and Mr. Andriessen, who is external relations commissioner, were beginning to try to wrest control of their respective negotiating strategies from the farm ministers to save the Uruguay round, which covers trade in everything from services such as banking to industries such as textiles.

But it was far from clear even after the extraordinary events of Wednesday if the EC free-traders would prevail.

Just as the Community thought its chronic butter, meat and cereals mountains had been brought under control, German unification, the Gulf crisis and overproduction are threatening again to increase the bill for the generous EC farm policy.

France's militant farmers, furious at falling meat prices, have burned trucks carrying imported sheep, and say even Mr. MacSharry's modest proposal for cuts is too much.

Italy, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the Community, told Mrs. Hills on Thursday that she should not expect a better offer than the 30 percent reductions drawn up by Mr. MacSharry. "The question is, must we give in to the Americans in order to obtain a success of the GATT or preserve European agriculture?" said one senior EC commission official.

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genl	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-31.1
Indus	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0
Transp	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
151	22	77	250

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
49	670	52	629

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genl	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-31.1
Indus	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0
Transp	2821.11	2821.11	2821.11	-1.0

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
151	22	77	250

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
49	670	52	629

EC Favors Tax on Energy

BRUSSELS — The European Community favors a new tax to maintain high oil prices and encourage a more sparing use of energy, an EC official said on Thursday.

But Energy Commissioner Antonio Cardoso e Cunha told a news conference that the oil price surge following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait had reduced the scope for such a move now.

The EC Commission, in an informal debate on Wednesday, broadly backed the use of taxes and other measures for environmental goals, Commission sources said.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, AP, AP, AP

Market	Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amsterdam	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Brussels	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Frankfurt	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
London	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Madrid	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Paris	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Sao Paulo	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Singapore	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Tokyo	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Winnipeg	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0

U.S. FUTURES

Agencies: Reuters, AP, AP, AP

Market	Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Metals	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Stocks	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Oil	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Agencies: Reuters, AP, AP, AP

Market	Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Metals	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Stocks	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0
Oil	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	334.30	-1.0

Trump Skips Shuttle Debt Payment

NEW YORK (AP) — Donald J. Trump has failed to make a \$1.1 million loan payment for the Trump Shuttle and is seeking to reschedule \$245 million in loans to the airline, a top aide said Thursday.

Stephen Bollenbach, chief financial officer of the Trump Organization, said Mr. Trump had asked Citibank officials to restructure debt at the shuttle, which serves the Boston-New York-Washington corridor. He said bank officials "have been very encouraging so far in helping us through these problems."

Fed Lets Morgan Underwrite Stocks

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Federal Reserve Board granted permission Thursday to banking giant J.P. Morgan & Co. to underwrite stocks, the first major U.S. bank holding company to receive such permission.

A Fed spokesman said Chicago, Bankers Trust of New York and Chase Manhattan are awaiting word on similar applications.

National Semiconductor Has Loss

SANTA CLARA, California (Reuters) — National Semiconductor Corp. reported a loss Thursday for the quarter ended Aug. 26 of \$165.5 million, compared with a year-earlier loss from continuing operations of \$22.9 million.

The company said its first-quarter operating performance was hurt by a seasonal slowing in shipments, pricing pressure in some product areas and operating losses in product areas identified during recent restructuring activity.

Interpublic Bids For Lowe Group

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Interpublic Group of Cos. said Thursday it had agreed with fellow advertising agency Lowe Group PLC on a recommended stock and cash offer equivalent to \$425 a share for all Lowe Group stock not already owned by Interpublic.

Interpublic, which already owns 24.7 percent of Lowe ordinary shares, said that on completion of the offer, the Lowe chairman, Frank B. Lowe, would join the Interpublic board and chair a new planning committee.

Northwest Gets Airbus, GE Loan

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Airbus Industrie of North America Inc. confirmed Thursday that it and a joint venture of General Electric Co. and the French engine-maker SNECMA would provide a \$500 million loan to NWA Inc.'s Northwest Airlines as part of a \$4.6 billion-dollar aircraft order.

Northwest agreed to firm up previous orders for 75 Airbus A-320 jetliners and take options on 30 A-321 jets for part of the package, said Sandy Smith, an Airbus spokeswoman. The jets will be powered by engines from CFM International, a GE-SNECMA partnership.

U.S. Tool Company Linked to Iraq

CLEVELAND (AP) — A machine tool company seized by authorities this week was a front to disguise the flow of technical know-how to Iraq, a U.S. Customs official said Thursday.

On Monday, federal agents seized Matrix Churchill Corp. outside Cleveland. The Plain Dealer newspaper quoted Customs officials as saying the company was bought by middlemen for Mr. Hussein to conceal the acquisition of nuclear weapons technology.

Czechoslovakia 152nd IMF Member

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The International Monetary Fund said Thursday the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic had joined the global lending organization as its 152nd member and agreed to contribute a quota of about \$826 million to the Fund.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Tight U.S. Credit Policy:
A Short-Seller's Delight

By Diana B. Henriques

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anybody president enough to sell the stock market short before August's steep slide has done pretty well. But James Grant, the founder and editor of Grant's Interest Rate Observer, has done better than most, at least on paper. And in Mr. Grant's view the market is likely to remain a short-seller's bonanza for some time.

Short-sellers, the classic bear market strategists, sell shares of a company, betting that the price will fall before they must repurchase the stock and return it to its rightful owners. The difference between the original price and a lower repurchase price is the profit, and a plunging market is a short-seller's friend.

But while the market is down more than 10 percent so far this year, measured by the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, the five stocks that Mr. Grant shorted in his paper portfolio in January — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., First Executive Corp., Continental Holdings, and two closed-end funds, the Taiwan Fund and the Spain Fund — have fallen about 50 percent.

My best guess is the downside will surprise people in its severity.

His profits, of course, have grown accordingly. And looking forward? "My best guess is the downside will surprise people in its severity," he said. Mr. Grant emphasized that he is not a professional investment adviser, and that the only money he manages is his own.

His paper portfolio of positions was assembled at the end of December, at the prompting of "Wall Street Week," public television's popular market program.

His performance so far this year has put him in first place in the running for the program's stock-picker's crown. It is a posture that Mr. Grant said he found slightly embarrassing, since he counted being prematurely bearish about the stock market as one of his biggest market mistakes.

While he was quick to see the potential danger of the too-liberal credit policies of the past decade, he admits having failed to appreciate the impact those policies would have on stock prices. "I was too much the Calvinist, and too little the detached observer of how credit influences prices," he said.

JUST AS LIBERAL automobile-loan policies will stimulate the demand for cars, he explained, easy margin-loan practices and abundant takeover financing will lift demand for stock. "It's crazy, but it's bullish," he added. "I was too quick to conclude that it was crazy and, therefore, it was bearish."

Just as free-flowing credit helped feed the stock market on the way up, unreasonable tight-fistedness among lenders these days is also likely to lead to some excesses on the way down, Mr. Grant warned.

"People just won't believe how stupid it will get," he said. "Banks will refuse to accommodate deals that everyone assumed they would accommodate. Growth occurs at the margin, and at the margin, those loans won't be made." As the economy slows, pessimism will grow, he continued. The result may be a stock market that will be a durable delight for investors keen on short-selling.

Mr. Grant refuses to predict how long the bearish sentiment will endure. "I just try to get the direction and the magnitude right," he said. "And the answer on that score is 'down' and 'a lot.'"

The most vulnerable stocks, in Mr. Grant's view, remain those that are especially sensitive to changes in the credit climate — the banks and other institutions that were the liberal lenders of the 1980's, and the corporations and real estate interests that were the most avid borrowers.

Leaders, having been too optimistic, will presently become too pessimistic," Mr. Grant concluded. "So, too, the stock market will not go from over-valuation to accurate valuation."

It will go to extremes of bearishness first, he said, and, in his opinion, it is not there yet.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1
Australian dollar	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.89
British pound	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.51	1.49	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.27
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.37
French franc	6.55	6.53	6.51	6.49	6.47	6.45	6.43	6.41	6.39	6.37	6.35	6.33	6.31	6.29	6.27	6.25	6.23	6.21	6.19	6.17
German mark	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.98
Italian lira	1,375	1,370	1,365	1,360	1,355	1,350	1,345	1,340	1,335	1,330	1,325	1,320	1,315	1,310	1,305	1,300	1,295	1,290	1,285	1,280
Japanese yen	160	158	156	154	152	150	148	146	144	142	140	138	136	134	132	130	128	126	124	122
New Zealand dollar	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07
Spanish peseta	166	164	162	160	158	156	154	152	150	148	146	144	142	140	138	136	134	132	130	128
Swiss franc	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10
Taiwan dollar	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Thai baht	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West German mark	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.98
Yen	160	158	156	154	152	150	148	146	144	142	140	138	136	134	132	130	128	126	124	122

INTEREST RATES

Currency	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term
1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month
3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months
6 months	8.00%	8.00%	6 months	8.00%	8.00%	6 months	8.00%	8.00%	6 months	8.00%	8.00%	6 months	8.00%	8.00%	6 months	8.00%	8.00%	6 months	8.00%	8.00%	6 months
1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year

Key Money Rates

Currency	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term	Rate	Yield	Term
1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month
3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months
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1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets
1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month
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1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year

GOLD

Gold	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month	8.00%	8.00%	1 month
3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months	8.00%	8.00%	3 months
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1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year	8.00%	8.00%	1 year

Olympia Offers Stake in U.S. Interests

By Richard D. Hylton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Olympia & York, one of North America's largest and most successful developers, apparently is seeking to hedge its position in the troubled United States real estate market by selling an interest in most of its U.S. holdings.

Wall Street executives familiar with Olympia & York's recent business dealings said the company also is pursuing a sale because it needs more cash for its huge Canary Wharf complex in London.

The Toronto-based company has said it is trying to refinance Canary Wharf, Europe's largest real estate development of offices, stores and a hotel on the Thames River. Olympia & York has hired the investment bank Lazard Freres & Co. to try to sell a 25 percent equity interest in the United States.

The company is one of the largest commercial real estate owners in New York City, with the World Financial Center in downtown Manhattan among its holdings. Unlike most big New York City developers, the company does not seem yet to have been hit hard by the local downturn.

Still, the move to raise cash by making an equity offering is a sign that even the richest and most savvy real estate developers are being squeezed. It is also significant that this move is the first time the privately held company has sought outside investors to reduce its position in its real estate portfolio.

Paul, Albert and Ralph Reichmann, the three brothers who own Olympia & York, are legends of the real estate business. They control an enormous empire of properties on two continents, including about 50 office buildings in New York and Canada, and a multimillion-dollar portfolio of stocks in everything from oil and gas companies to the troubled retail empire of Campen Corp.

In contrast to many of this country's best-known real estate developers, the Reichmanns go to enormous lengths to avoid publicity. But their company, and Paul Reichmann in particular, has a strong reputation for financial innovation and foresight.

It was the first real estate company to sell bonds backed by long-term office building leases and has gained notoriety for complicated financings that include deals in several of the world's major currencies.

The company scaled its fortune by buying up New York City office towers at bargain prices during the fiscally troubled 1970's. Today, its worldwide property holdings are valued at \$24 billion and it controls about \$8.5 billion in U.S. and Canadian stocks.

A senior Olympia & York executive said Wednesday that the company was seeking to refinance Canary Wharf but said that was not an unusual development.

In a telephone interview, John Zucotti, president and chief executive of the Olympia & York Companies USA, noted that Olympia & York is a large developer and property owner and is regularly going into the world's capital markets to raise financing.

Mr. Zucotti said that in addition to hiring Lazard to sell a minority interest in some Olympia & York properties, "partners and individuals in some properties," who include members of the Reichmann family, would be selling some of their interests. He said the

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AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Price	Change
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Price	Change
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Price	Change
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Price	Change
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Price	Change
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Price	Change
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00
100% AMT	122.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	100	121.00	0.00

Dairy Farm

Interim Report Highlights 1990

- Profit after taxation + 18%
- Earnings per share + 18%
- Dividend per share + 17%
- Acquisitions - 169 outlets acquired in Spain and New Zealand
- Operations
 - Asia - Further growth in Hong Kong
 - Maxim's profit ahead of 1989
 - 21 supermarkets now open in Taiwan
 - Australin - Market share and profit increased
 - Lik - Kwik Save interim profit up 12%

"The company's principal subsidiaries and associates continue to have good growth prospects and the outlook for the remainder of the year is encouraging."

SIMON KESWICK, Chairman
20th September 1990

HALF-YEAR RESULTS			
	(unaudited) Six months ended 30th June	1989 Six months ended 30th June	Year ended 31st December 1989
Turnover	1,985.1	1,179.7	2,578.3
Operating profit	54.6	47.9	128.2
Share of profits less losses of associates	24.0	20.4	43.7
Profit before taxation	78.6	68.3	171.9
Taxation	(13.8)	(13.3)	(33.8)
Profit after taxation	64.8	55.0	138.1
Minority interest	0.2	—	0.3
Profit after taxation and minority interest	65.0	55.0	138.4
Preference dividends	—	(6.8)	(11.4)
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	65.0	48.2	127.0
Ordinary dividends	(22.1)	(18.1)	(60.0)
Transfer to reserves	42.9	66.3	87.0
Earnings per ordinary share			
- Basic	3.55	3.11	8.14
- Fully diluted	3.55	3.01	7.71
Dividends per ordinary share	1.35	1.15	3.84

The accounts have been prepared in United States Dollars and in accordance with International Accounting Standards and the 1989 comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

Dairy Farm International Holdings Limited
Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability

A member of the Jardine Matheson Group

PARIS, 3 heures 30 du matin...

Misérance à Tokyo. Quelques heures plus tard, l'AGEFI, le quotidien des professionnels de la finance, vous donne - le premier de toute la presse française - la tendance. Tokyo, mais aussi les analyses et commentaires après la clôture de Wall Street, Toronto, Montréal... les résultats les plus récents de toutes les grandes places internationales sont dans l'AGEFI, qui mérite plus que jamais sa réputation de quotidien-référence.

AGEFI

NOUVELLE FORMULE

Pour vous assurer, chaque matin sur votre bureau, une information encore plus complète et plus professionnelle, l'AGEFI s'enrichit de nouvelles rubriques avec les commentaires et analyses qui vous aident à bien gérer et mieux anticiper. Pour améliorer votre confort de lecture, l'AGEFI adopte une nouvelle mise en page plus vivante et aérée, avec de nombreux graphiques et visuels.

PROFESSION : FINANCIER

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• La vie de la finance : les marchés, les secteurs, les entreprises.
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• L'actualité boursière à Paris et sur toutes les grandes places internationales.



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La Cote des Professionnels de la finance réunit, dans un supplément quotidien de 16 pages format "tabloïd", toutes les valeurs cotées à Paris et en province, et toutes les obligations. Avec les données comparatives et les indices quotidiens AGEFI qui en font un instrument de travail sans équivalent en France. LA COTE AGEFI : une cote à haute valeur ajoutée.

Découvrez l'AGEFI nouvelle formule en bénéficiant d'une offre exceptionnelle

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Je bénéficie ainsi d'une réduction de 38 % sur le prix normal d'abonnement.
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☐ Je préfère régler avec ma Carte Bleue.
Date d'expiration : _____ Signature : _____
☐ Je régle à réception de votre facture.

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Fonction _____
Société _____ Adresse _____
Code postal _____ Localité _____
Téléphone _____
Télécopie _____
Offre exceptionnelle réservée aux nouveaux abonnés et non renouvelable.
Vous pouvez aussi, si vous le souhaitez, nous adresser votre carte de visite pour recevoir, sans engagement, une documentation détaillée sur l'AGEFI.
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[illegible]

FOR THOSE WITH MORE THAN A PASSING INTEREST IN TIME...

Before you put your name down for a Patek Philippe watch *fig. 1*, there are a few basic things you might like to know, without knowing exactly whom to ask. In addressing such issues as accuracy, reliability and value for money, we would like to demonstrate why the watch we will make for you will be quite unlike any other watch currently produced.

"Punctuality", Louis XVIII was fond of saying, "is the politeness of kings."

We believe that in the matter of punctuality, we can rise to the occasion by making for you a mechanical timepiece that will punctually record an extra leap-year every four centuries, in accordance with the Gregorian calendar *fig. 2*. Nevertheless, such a watch does need the occasional adjustment. Every 3333 years and 122 days you should remember to set it back one day to the true time of the celestial clock.

We suspect, however, that you are simply content to observe the politeness of kings. Be assured, therefore, that when you order your watch, we will be exploring for you the physical—if not the metaphysical—limits of precision.

Does everything have to depend on how much?

Consider, if you will, the motives of the collector who on October 15, 1989 bid at auction Sfr 880,000 (about \$600,000) for a Patek Philippe—the most ever paid for a wristwatch. He may have paid for its rarity, for its looks or for the complexity of

its movement. But we believe that he bid for the 52-year-old watch simply because it works perfectly and he expects it to continue to do so for future generations.

In case your ambitions to own a Patek Philippe are somewhat discouraged by the scale of the sacrifice involved, may we hasten to point out that the watch we will make for you today will certainly be a technical improvement on the Patek bought at auction? In keeping with our tradition of inventing new mechanical solutions for greater reliability and better time-keeping, we will bring to your watch innovations *fig. 3* inconceivable to our watchmakers who created the supreme wristwatches of 50 years ago *fig. 4*. At the same time, we will of course do our utmost to avoid placing undue strain on your financial resources.

Can it really be mine?

May we turn your thoughts to the day you take delivery of your watch? We suggest you take advantage of the occasion to have the case opened and to examine the movement. You will notice the satin finish of the inside of the case, the delicate ribbing on the bridges, and the polished chamfer in the centre of each wheel. Borrow a watchmaker's eyeglass to admire the cut and polish of the ruby endstones, the perfection of each wheel and pinion. Your attention will be drawn to a small badge stamped on the mainbridge. The Geneva Seal—the highest possible attestation of fine watchmaking *fig. 5*.

Looks that speak of inner grace *fig. 6*.

When you order your watch, you will no doubt like its outward appearance to reflect the harmony and elegance of the movement within. You may therefore find it helpful to know that we are uniquely able to cater for any special decorative needs you might like to express. For example, our engravers will delight in conjuring a subtle play of light and shadow on the gold case-back of one of our rare pocket-watches *fig. 7*. If you bring us your favourite picture, our enamellers will reproduce it in a brilliant miniature of hair-breadth detail *fig. 8*. The perfect execution of a double hobnail pattern on the bezel of a wristwatch is the pride of our casemakers and the satisfaction of our designers, while our chainsmiths will weave for you a rich brocade in gold *figs. 9 & 10*. May we also recommend the artistry of our goldsmiths and the experience of our lapidaries in the selection and setting of the finest gemstones? *figs. 11 & 12*.

How to enjoy your watch before you own it.

As you will appreciate, the very nature of our watches imposes a limit on the number we can make available. (The four Calibre 89 timepieces we are now making will take up to nine years to complete). We cannot therefore promise instant gratification, but while you look forward to the day on which you take delivery of your Patek Philippe *fig. 13*, you will have the pleasure of reflecting that time is a universal and everlasting commodity, freely available to be enjoyed by all.

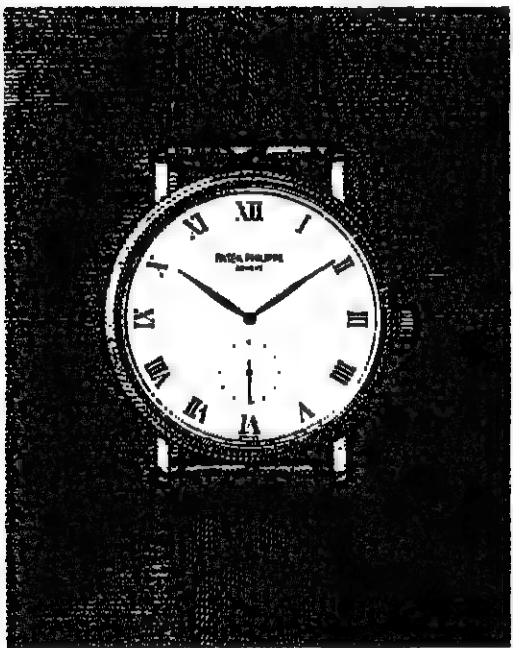


fig. 1: The classic face of Patek Philippe.

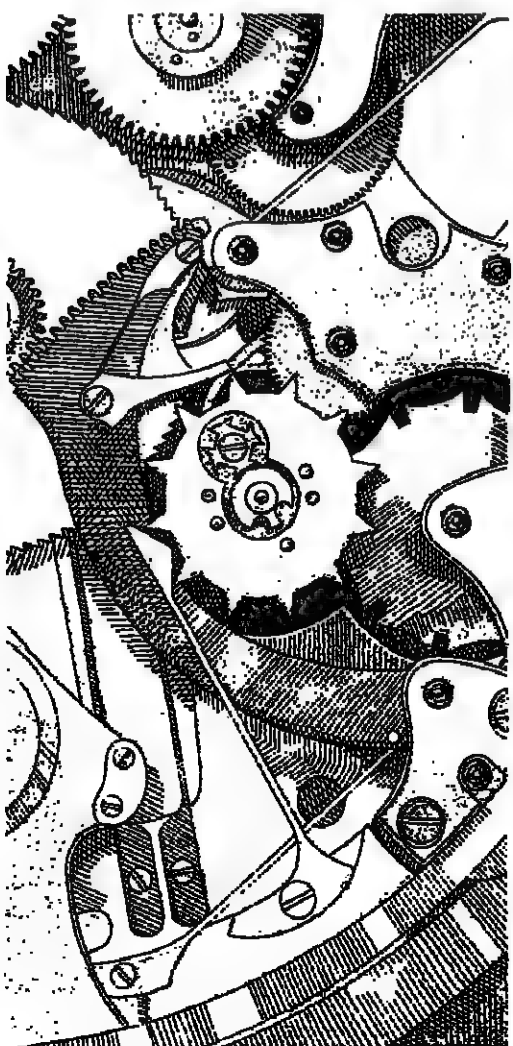


fig. 2: One of the 33 complications of the Calibre 89 astronomical clock-watch is a satellite wheel that completes one revolution every 400 years.

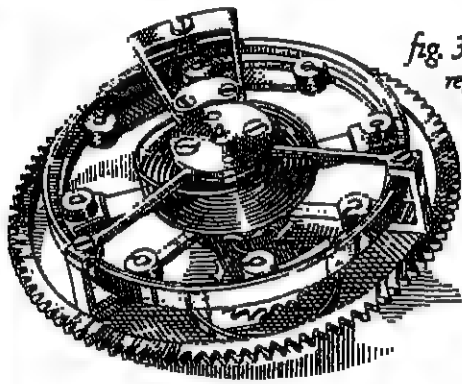


fig. 3: Recognized as the most advanced mechanical regulating device to date, Patek Philippe's Gyromax balance wheel demonstrates the equivalence of simplicity and precision.



fig. 4: Complicated wristwatches circa 1930 (left) and 1990. The golden age of watchmaking will always be with us.

fig. 5: The Geneva Seal is awarded only to watches which achieve the standards of horological purity laid down in the laws of Geneva. These rules define the supreme quality of watchmaking.

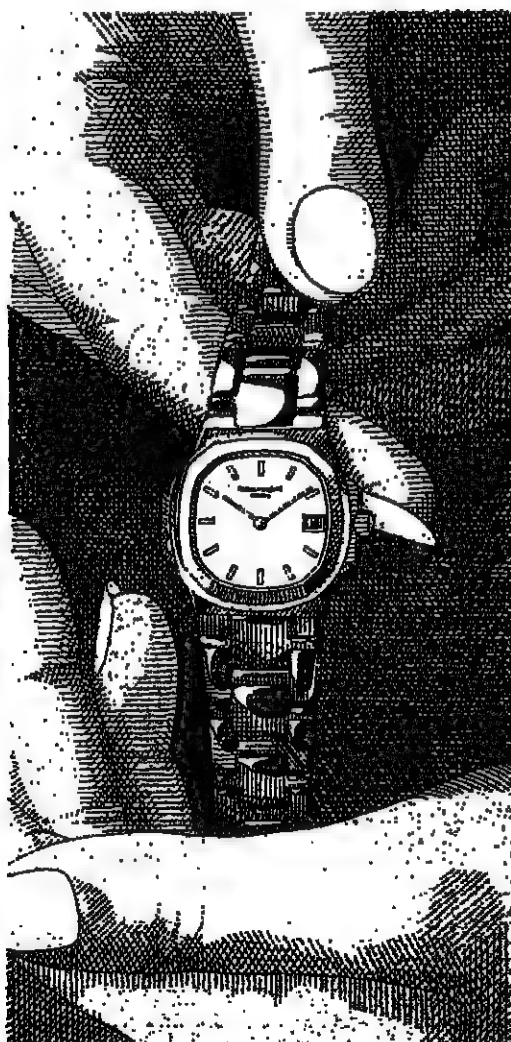


fig. 6: Your pleasure in owning a Patek Philippe is the purpose of those who made it for you.

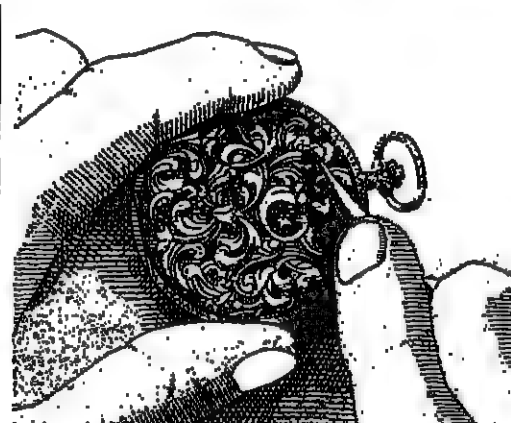
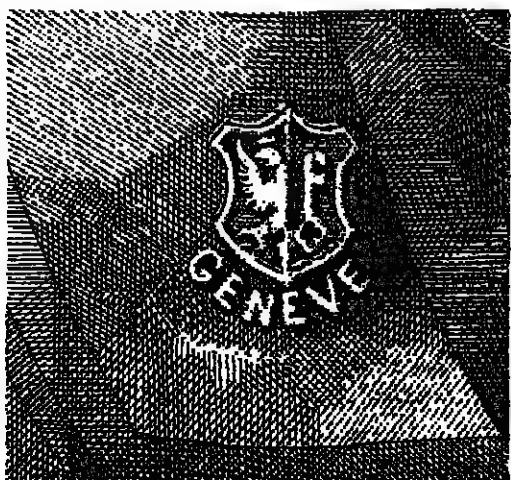


fig. 7: Arabesques come to life on a gold case-back.

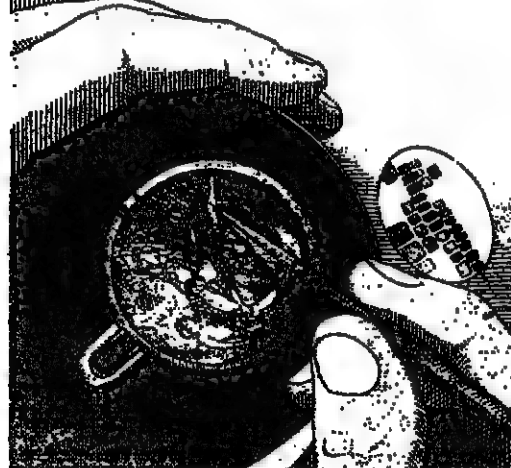


fig. 8: An artist working six hours a day takes about four months to complete a miniature in enamel on the case of a pocket-watch.

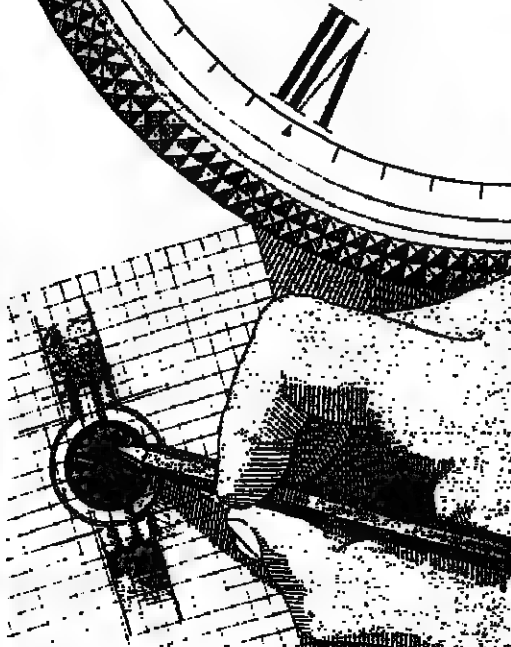


fig. 9: Harmony of design is executed in a work of simplicity and perfection in a lady's Calatrava wristwatch.

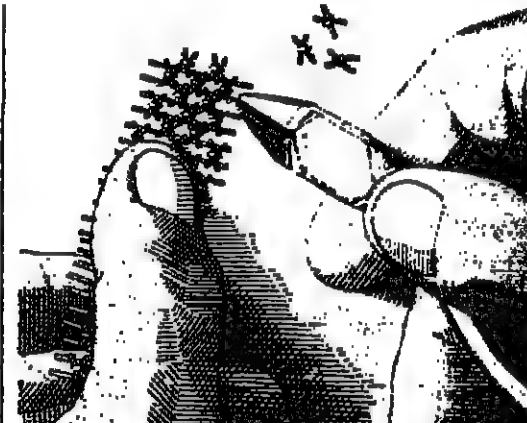


fig. 10: The chainsmith's hands impart strength and delicacy to a tracery of gold.



fig. 11: Circles in gold: symbols of perfection in the making.

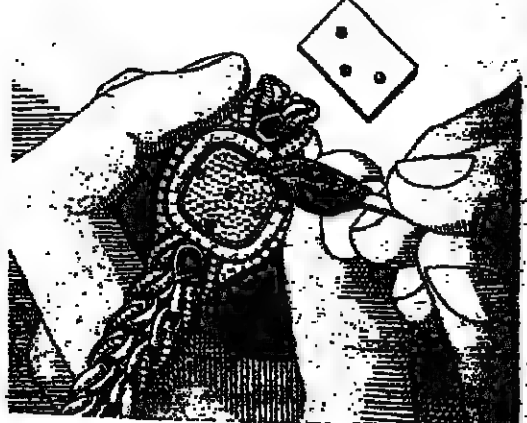


fig. 12: The test of a master lapidary is his ability to express the splendor of precious gemstones.

**PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE**

fig. 13: The discreet sign of those who value their time.

Those who wish to take a more detailed interest in the watches of Patek Philippe may acquire for their libraries Patek Philippe's books on the matter. For a catalogue and order form, please write "catalogue" on your visiting card and send it to Patek Philippe, 41, rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland.

NEC and Chinese Set Electronics Ventures

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO—NEC Corp. of Japan said Thursday that it had agreed to set up related joint ventures in China to produce integrated circuits and digital telephone switching systems.

The deal, the first between a Japanese electronics company and China, was initiated in 1988 but suspended after the Chinese government's crackdown on demonstrations in June 1989. The project was reopened after Japan's government lifted its freeze on loans to China in July.

The agreement, signed by NEC and the Chinese Ministry of Machinery and Electronics Industry, will become effective when formal approval is obtained from the Chinese and Japanese governments, company officials said.

Under the deal, a joint venture in Beijing would produce large-scale

integrated circuits jointly with Shoulin Iron & Steel Co. of China, NEC said. The venture, to be called Shoulin-NEC Electronics Co., will be capitalized at 8.7 billion yen (\$62 million).

The venture would build a plant capable of producing 50 million computer chips a year, the officials said.

NEC also will set up a joint venture to produce telephone switching systems in Tianjin with Tianjin Zhongshan Computer Co., Tianjin Post and Telecommunications Administration, both of China, and Sumitomo Corp., a leading Japanese trading company.

They said the projected venture, worth 4.2 billion yen, would be owned 45 percent by the Chinese computer company, 15 percent by the postal authority, 35 percent by NEC and 5 percent by Sumitomo.

(AP, Reuters)

Asian Concerns Buy Rights to N.Z. Forests

Agence France-Press

WELLINGTON — Asian companies have bought management rights on several forests from the New Zealand government, Forestry Minister Jim Sutton has said.

In a statement late Wednesday he said a Hong Kong company, Wenita, had bought two forests in the South Island for 115 million New Zealand dollars (\$71.8 million). Wenita comprises the Hong Kong-based Togen Ltd. and the Chinese trading corporation Wide Shine Developments Ltd.

A Japanese venture has paid 40.55 million dollars for a 10,803 hectare forest in the Waikato province.

Manila Seeks Interest Relief

MANILA — The Philippines, saying that it cannot pay, has toughened its stance on debt relief by calling for a negotiated write-off of interest payments to commercial creditors for the next five years.

Manila is asking the United States this week in negotiations on the future of U.S. military bases here for a possible write-off of some of its official debt and greater flexibility for debt buy-back schemes.

President Corason C. Aquino approved the tougher stance at a cabinet meeting, Tomas Gomez, a government spokesman, said on Thursday.

The heavily indebted Philippines is facing an economic crisis because of the cost of a major earthquake in July, a drought earlier in the year and higher oil prices from the Gulf crisis.

"The government can and will make sacrifices, but at the same time, we have to impress upon our

creditors the necessity of them doing their share," Mrs. Aquino said at the cabinet session Wednesday evening.

She instructed Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao to "vigorously pursue" the five-year write-off of interest payments from commercial creditors when he meets with them in New York later this month, Mr. Gomez said.

Mr. Estanislao is due to go to Washington and New York after attending a meeting in Venezuela of Latin American bankers and finance officials.

The Philippines has total foreign debt of \$26.8 billion of which \$7 billion is owed to commercial banks.

Mrs. Aquino's approval of a tougher line follows pressure from the Roman Catholic Church, which has suggested Manila not repay debt if it will "further impoverish the people."

The archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, helped push the church toward backing a limit on Philippine foreign debt payments, saying in August it was morally

wrong to put debt servicing before basic human needs.

Mrs. Aquino had previously resisted a debt moratorium suggested by Congress.

Mr. Gomez stressed that the Philippines remained committed to honoring its obligations and would take no unilateral action.

A five-year write-off of commercial interest payments could save the country 16 billion pesos (\$704 million) a year, Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague told a Senate committee this week.

■ **Peso to Fall Further**

A prominent private economist said Thursday that the Philippine peso, which has dropped 13 percent since the start of the year, will continue to slide to around 28 to one U.S. dollar by year-end, Reuters reported.

The rise in world oil prices will add to pressure for a further fall in the currency because the Philippines imports almost all the oil it uses, said Bernardo Villegas, senior vice president of the Center for Research and Communications.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2984.54	2980.95	+0.12	
Singapore	Straits Times	1168.28	1172.48	-0.35	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1446.40	1451.70	-0.37	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	23602.98	23726.17	-0.52	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	518.58	525.18	-1.28	
Bangkok	Stock Club	566.08	600.01	-5.65	
Seoul	Composite Stock	585.19	592.80	-1.28	
Taipei	Weighted Price	2956.72	3159.27	-6.41	
Manila	Composite	643.91	621.51	+3.60	
Jakarta	Stock Index	500.69	507.07	-1.26	
New Zealand	Barclays	1534.78	1536.58	-0.12	
Bombay	National Index	681.27	676.30	+0.73	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Vietnam Still Hoping for U.S. Oil Investment

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Vietnam is holding the door open for investment by U.S. oil companies, despite the recent extension of an American trade embargo, because developing the petroleum industry is central to reviving Vietnam's economy, Western officials and analysts said Thursday.

Oil and gas exploration are the "most promising investment areas in Vietnam in the near-term," said Charles J. Johnson, research associate in the Energy Program at the East-West Center in Hawaii.

Mr. Johnson, who recently visited Hanoi, said officials of Petro-Vietnam, the state oil company, told him that four promising offshore areas would be reserved for U.S. companies until the first half of 1991.

Nevertheless, he said, petroleum companies from Western and Asian countries that do not have commercial dealings with Vietnam "appear to have already acquired the majority of the most prospective areas."

Since 1988, Hanoi has concluded 11 production-sharing agreements that permit firms from India, Holland, Belgium, France, Britain, Canada, Australia, Sweden and Taiwan to search for oil and gas off the coast of Vietnam. They have committed more than \$400 million for exploration.

In addition, a joint Vietnamese-Soviet company is producing about 30,000 barrels a day from three fields off the coast of southern Vietnam. The output is expected to double in 1991.

Two of the fields were discovered by Mobil Corp. and a joint venture between two other American companies, Petrol International Co. and Citica Service Co. (now Citgo), shortly

before the fall of the U.S.-backed government in Saigon in 1975. The third field is on acreage that was awarded to Mobil by Saigon.

Duncan Clarke, an Australian petroleum consultant, said U.S. oil companies wanted to return to Vietnam as quickly as possible "because they recognize its commercial potential and fear they are going to get second pickings behind the Asians and Europeans."

Duncan Clarke, Australian oil consultant

On Sept. 5, President George Bush extended for another year a longstanding economic embargo against Vietnam despite the opening last month of direct talks between senior American and Vietnamese diplomats on ending the Cambodian conflict, and strong pressure from U.S. business interests to rescind the ban on trade and investment.

Opponents of the ban contend that U.S. companies are being outflanked in the potentially lucrative Vietnamese market by firms from Canada, Australia, Asia and Western Europe.

Unless the embargo is lifted "billions of dollars of business will go to competitor nations, especially in offshore drilling, an industry where

U.S. companies should have a wide lead," said Tom White, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Council of American Chamber of Commerce.

American businessmen complain that new regulations drawn up by the Treasury Department will make it virtually impossible for U.S. citizens to go on fact-finding missions or act as consultants for non-American companies.

The restrictions forbid U.S. citizens from traveling on aircraft owned or chartered by Vietnam, which monopolize scheduled services within the country.

John Kamm, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, said the new restrictions were "absolutely outrageous" and had forced postponement of a study tour by 25 Hong Kong-based U.S. businessmen in October.

In a recent interview with US News and World Report, Do Muoi, the Vietnamese prime minister, called for early normalization of relations with the Washington so that "capital, technology and management experience" would flow to Vietnam.

The U.S.-led embargo, first imposed on North Vietnam in 1964 and extended to the whole country in 1975, has had a heavy impact on Vietnam, especially since 1989 when aid from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe started to dry up.

In addition to depriving the Vietnamese economy of U.S. investment and trade, the embargo also has meant loss of loans from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions.

Japan also has observed an investment embargo, but Japanese oil executives said at least two Japanese companies were ready to cut exploration deals if the U.S. embargo is lifted.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
IBM	158 1/4	AT&T	54 1/4	GE	38 1/4	Merck	48 1/4	Boeing	78 1/4
Microsoft	68 1/4	Wal-Mart	28 1/4	Johnson & Johnson	62 1/4	Pfizer	32 1/4	McDonald's	22 1/4
Oracle	42 1/4	Target	24 1/4	Amgen	48 1/4	Novartis	38 1/4	Wendy's	18 1/4
Sun Microsystems	38 1/4	Kroger	22 1/4	Eli Lilly	42 1/4	Schering-Plough	32 1/4	Arby's	16 1/4
Veritas	32 1/4	Home Depot	20 1/4	Glaxo	38 1/4	Bristol-Myers	28 1/4	Jack-in-the-Box	14 1/4
QED	28 1/4	Lowe's	18 1/4	Roche	32 1/4	Amgen	22 1/4	Carl's Jr.	12 1/4
Genentech	22 1/4	Walmart	16 1/4	Sandoz	28 1/4	Amgen	18 1/4	Hardee's	10 1/4
Amgen	18 1/4	Costco	14 1/4	Novartis	22 1/4	Amgen	14 1/4	Jack-in-the-Box	8 1/4
Amgen	14 1/4	Walmart	12 1/4	Novartis	18 1/4	Amgen	10 1/4	Jack-in-the-Box	6 1/4
Amgen	10 1/4	Walmart	10 1/4	Novartis	14 1/4	Amgen	8 1/4	Jack-in-the-Box	4 1/4
Amgen	8 1/4	Walmart	8 1/4	Novartis	10 1/4	Amgen	6 1/4	Jack-in-the-Box	2 1/4
Amgen	6 1/4	Walmart	6 1/4	Novartis	8 1/4	Amgen	4 1/4	Jack-in-the-Box	1 1/4
Amgen	4 1/4	Walmart	4 1/4	Novartis	6 1/4	Amgen	2 1/4	Jack-in-the-Box	1/4

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
IBM	158 1/4	AT&T	54 1/4	GE	38 1/4	Merck	48 1/4	Boeing	78 1/4
Microsoft	68 1/4	Wal-Mart	28 1/4	Johnson & Johnson	62 1/4	Pfizer	32 1/4	McDonald's	22 1/4
Oracle	42 1/4	Target	24 1/4	Amgen	48 1/4	Novartis	38 1/4	Wendy's	18 1/4
Sun Microsystems	38 1/4	Kroger	22 1/4	Eli Lilly	42 1/4	Schering-Plough	32 1/4	Arby's	16 1/4
Veritas	32 1/4	Home Depot	20 1/4	Glaxo	38 1/4	Bristol-Myers	28 1/4	Wendy's	14 1/4
QED	28 1/4	Lowe's	18 1/4	Roche	32 1/4	Amgen	22 1/4	Arby's	12 1/4
Genentech	22 1/4	Walmart	16 1/4	Sandoz	28 1/4	Amgen	18 1/4	Arby's	10 1/4
Amgen	18 1/4	Costco	14 1/4	Novartis	22 1/4	Amgen	14 1/4	Arby's	8 1/4
Amgen	14 1/4	Walmart	12 1/4	Novartis	18 1/4	Amgen	10 1/4	Arby's	6 1/4
Amgen	10 1/4	Walmart	10 1/4	Novartis	14 1/4	Amgen	8 1/4	Arby's	4 1/4
Amgen	8 1/4	Walmart	8 1/4	Novartis	10 1/4	Amgen	6 1/4	Arby's	2 1/4
Amgen	6 1/4	Walmart	6 1/4	Novartis	8 1/4	Amgen	4 1/4	Arby's	1 1/4
Amgen	4 1/4	Walmart	4 1/4	Novartis	6 1/4	Amgen	2 1/4	Arby's	1/4

SPORTS

Blue Jays Take AL East Lead as Red Sox Lose, Pirates Survive in NL

8-1 Lead Almost Lost to Cubs

By Malcolm Moran

CHICAGO—If there was ever a moment that could have symbolized the futility in what has become The Race Nobody Wants To Win, this was it.

The Pittsburgh Pirates had seen an 8-1 lead over the Chicago Cubs all but disappear in the eighth inning. The score was now 8-7, Ryne Sandberg stood at second base after a two-out double in the ninth.

A half-game lead over the Mets in the National League East was in jeopardy, and a season-high six-game losing streak was threatening to grow into a crisis.

"Managers tell you they sit there and they're calm and cool," said Jim Leyland, the manager of the Pirates. "I sit there, but I wasn't calm and cool."

In one of the critical moments of their season, the Pirates saw relief pitcher Bob Patterson get Mark Grace to hit a weak ground ball to end the game and preserve an 8-7 victory that guaranteed the Pirates another day in first place.

It also secured a milestone that had seemed a certainty just an inning before: Doug Drabek's 20th victory of the season.

He became the Pirates' first 20-game winner since John Candelaria in 1977 and the second since Vernon Law in 1960.

Said Drabek: "I was just thinking, 'Get the first out. Get the second out. Get the third out.'"

And two home runs by Barry Bonds went from being an historic footnote in a one-sided victory to an essential part of his team's survival for another day.

With the first, driven deep into the right-field bleachers in the fifth inning, Bonds became the 12th major-leaguer to hit 30 homers and steal 30 bases in a season. He was the first to do it for the Pirates, but the second in his family.

His father, Bobby Bonds, had a total of five 30-30 seasons in both leagues. And with Bobby Bonds having hit 31 homers, the Pirates have two players with 30 or more

for the first time in the history of the franchise.

Bonds' first home run extended the Pirates' lead after the Cubs' Rick Sutcliffe made his shortest start of a brief season. He lasted just seven batters; the first four got hits and scored.

When Bonds increased the lead with his second homer, Drabek, who retired 12 straight Cubs from the fourth inning through the seventh, seemed to have more than enough.

In eighth, Ryne Sandberg's one-out single to center drove in two runs, but the Pirates still had a five-run lead and when Mark Grace singled for his third hit of the game, Drabek was replaced by Ted Lunde.

Andre Dawson hit a line drive to third that King could not hold with his backhand reach, and Sandberg scored as the ball rolled away.

Then Derrick May, a rookie outfielder and the son of the former Oriole Dave May, hit his first major-league home run. It went over the right-field fence and out onto Sheffield Avenue, and it cut the Pirates lead to 1.

West at Standstill

In the National League West, all the contenders were locked Wednesday. The Associated Press reported, Ken Caminiti homered and the Astros scored single runs in each of the first three innings in Houston as they beat the division-leading Cincinnati Reds, 5-2.

Mark Portugal pitched a four-hitter through 7½ innings and didn't give up a run until Eric Davis scored on Jeff Reed's single with two out in the seventh. The Reds have lost four of their last six.

Padres 5, Dodgers 4: The Dodgers blew a chance to gain on Cincinnati as San Diego called behind Benito Santiago's sixth-inning grand slam in Los Angeles. The Padres, trailing by 4-0 after three innings, chased Fernando Valenzuela with three runs in the fifth.

Braves 5, Giants 1: Rookie Dave Justice hit his 26th homer and drove in three runs in Atlanta, dealing San Francisco's hopes of catching Cincinnati another blow.

The defending National League champion Giants have lost five of their last six games.

Angels Reward Rader

Manager Doug Rader signed a two-year contract extension Thursday with the California Angels. The Associated Press reported from Anaheim, California, Financial details weren't announced.

"The announcement represents an important phase in our preparation for the 1991 season," said the Angels' general manager, Mike Port. "Doug has displayed the many qualities necessary to formulate a successful and winning program."

Rader is finishing his second year as the Angels' manager. He worked on one-year contracts both seasons. The extension puts him under contract through the 1992 season.



Bonds, who had stolen his 30th base games ago, slid into second for No. 49 when Shawn Dunston was late with the tag in the third.



Bonds, who had stolen his 30th base games ago, slid into second for No. 49 when Shawn Dunston was late with the tag in the third.

A's Drive White Sox 9 Games Back in AL West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Chicago White Sox won most of the head-to-head battles, but the Oakland Athletics are winning the war.

Dave Stewart won his 21st game and Mark McGwire hit his 38th home run on Wednesday as the Athletics beat Chicago, 7-3, snapping a six-game losing streak in Oakland against the White Sox.

More often than not, when Stew faces a club with a lot of momentum going, he comes in and shuts them down," said Oakland's manager, Tony La Russa.

The victory reduced Oakland's magic number for clinching the American League West to five.

Oakland leads Chicago by nine games with 13 to play.

The White Sox won the season series against the Athletics, 6-5. Stewart tied his major-league record for victories, allowing five

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

hits and three runs, one earned, in six innings.

He beat Chicago for the first time in four starts this season in his first head-to-head matchup with Jack McDowell since the two pitchers engaged in a verbal battle last June in Oakland.

Terry Steinbach's bases-loaded double with two out in the first gave Oakland a 2-0 lead off Jack

McDowell. Steinbach is 11-for-18

with one grand slam, three doubles and 23 runs batted in this season with the bases loaded.

McGwire's homer off Wayne Edwards in the third made it 6-0. Rangers 6, Mariners 5: Jeff Kent scored the go-ahead run on Billy Swift's wild pitch in the eighth as Texas overcame an early four-run deficit in Seattle. Ken Griffey Jr. hit a two-run homer off Nolan Ryan as the Mariners grabbed a 4-0 lead.

Tigers 12, Angels 5: Travis Fryman knocked in four runs, three on a bases-loaded triple, Mark Salas hit a three-run homer and Detroit took advantage of four errors in Anaheim, California.

Twins 1, Royals 0: Shane Mack's bases-loaded two-out single in the 11th drove in Dan Gladden, who had singled, giving the Twins a victory in Minneapolis.

Phillies 8, Cardinals 4: In St. Louis, Wes Chamberlain hit his first major league homer and Dale Murphy added a two-run homer for Philadelphia.

Indians 6, Brewers 3: Rookie Jeff Manto homered, tripled and singled and Doug Jones set a team record with his 38th save as the Indians beat Milwaukee for the sixth straight time in Cleveland Stadium. Brook Jacoby also homered for Cleveland.

Twins 1, Royals 0: Shane Mack's bases-loaded two-out single in the 11th drove in Dan Gladden, who had singled, giving the Twins a victory in Minneapolis.

Phillies 8, Cardinals 4: In St. Louis, Wes Chamberlain hit his first major league homer and Dale Murphy added a two-run homer for Philadelphia.

Red Sox Are Haunted by Past

By Mark Maske

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Pennant races have a way of turning into the cruellest swerves to defeat for the Boston Red Sox.

And such was the case again Wednesday night, as former Boston phenom-turned-spare-part Sam Horn hit a three-run home run to put the Baltimore Orioles on their way to an 8-4 victory over the suddenly second-place Red Sox.

One-time Boston farmhands Curt Schilling and Brady Anderson also played parts in the Red Sox loss, but Horn had the leading role in ejecting them from atop the American League East for the first time since July 30, Boston, which has lost six of its last seven and 12 of 17 games, fell one game behind the victorious Toronto Blue Jays.

The Red Sox led the division by 6½ games 15 days ago. But they battled internal unrest Wednesday afternoon, then allowed the sixth-place Orioles to win their first series against AL East opponents in 14 attempts.

"We have to get ourselves together or this won't even be a race in too long," said outfielder Mike Greenwell, whose three hits included a bases-empty homer. "We can't allow ourselves to give up here. We can still get this thing together, even if it doesn't seem like it right now."

In an evening full of Boston mistakes, perhaps the most glaring was made by the manager, Joe Morgan — who allowed timing starter Greg Harris to face Horn with one out and two runners on in the fifth.

Horn was batting .340 with 17 runs batted in in his past 14 games, and he already had hit the ball hard off Harris in his first two at-bats of the evening. He also carries something of a grudge against his former employer, whose regular lineup he never cracked before he signed with the Orioles last winter as a minor league free agent.

Morgan said he never considered removing Harris, and Harris took the blame after the game with a

stinging self critique — and a back-

hand swipe at Horn.

"I was just a stupid idiot today," Harris said. "To let Sam Horn beat me in a game that means as much as this is ridiculous. I let everybody down. I didn't do what I was supposed to do."

The homer snapped a 2-2 tie and made the 100-pitch, five-inning struggles of Baltimore starter Anthony Telford worthwhile. Schilling, traded with Anderson for Mike Boddicker two years ago, registered his third save with four innings of one-run relief.

Following Horn's heroics, Greenwell's solo homer closed Boston to 5-3 in the sixth. But the Orioles — aided by Wade Boggs's throwing error — managed two runs off three Red Sox relievers in the bottom of the inning for a 7-3 cushion.

"It's satisfying any time you can knock a team into second," Schilling said. "But it's better than it's Boston."

Steinbrenner: Ban 'Totally Unwarranted'

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — A month out of baseball, George Steinbrenner is proclaiming his innocence and warning bitter about the commissioner who took it all away from him.

"My heart was not out by this, no way," Steinbrenner said in an interview. "No man, and certainly not Fay Vincent, is ever going to be able to do that."

The New York Yankees' principal owner, who accepted a lifetime ban from day-to-day management of the team, said he did nothing to justify even a suspension and volunteered to step aside only because Vincent was going to suspend him for two years regardless.

"There was no ban, no suspension, no probation," Steinbrenner insisted, adding that "I'm not happy with the way the agreement is turning out."

Vincent ruled that Steinbrenner had violated the rules of baseball in conducting an investigation of Dave Winfield, now with the California Angels, and in paying \$40,000 to Howard Spira, a former employee of Winfield's charitable foundation, to get damaging information on the outfielder.

Steinbrenner said he signed the agreement to resign by Aug. 20 because the suspension Vincent was about to slap on him, while "totally unwarranted, totally," might have cost him his vice presidency of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"Outside of my family," he said, "my involvement in the U.S. Olympics has meant more to me than anything else. I didn't want to jeopardize that."

But it didn't come without difficulty. The Yankees, behind by 6-0 and 7-1 margins, came within one run of tying the game and had a runner thrown out at the plate in the eighth.

But pinch-runner Jim Walewander was tagged out easily by catcher Greg Myers after being sent home by the third-base coach, Buck Showalter, on a bloop double to shallow left by Matt Nokes.

The defeat, the 19th of the season with five consecutive losses and defeats in 15 of 19 games, they have three games against the Red Sox this weekend in Yankee Stadium.

Leary gave up two runs in the second inning, although one came as a result of an error at first base by Kevin Mas, who flubbed a sharp bouncer off the bat of Myers that sent Rob Ducey, who had doubled in one run, to third. Ducey then scored on a fielder's choice.

The defense was of no help to Leary again in the Blue Jays' fourth inning. With one out, he got Ducey to hit a shallow fly ball to

Florida Avoids 'Death Penalty'

The Associated Press

GAINESVILLE, Florida — The University of Florida's football and basketball programs were put on two years' probation Thursday by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, but escaped the "death penalty" that could have shut down both sports for two years.

It marked the second time in six years that the NCAA had imposed sanctions on the Gators, but this case — centered on infractions occurring under a former football coach, Glen Hall, and a former basketball coach, Noon Sloan — seemed nowhere near as severe as the other.

Unlike 1984, when Florida football was put on two years' probation, lost scholarships and was banned from postseason games and live television, the penalties this time were relatively light.

The NCAA banned the football team from appearing in a bowl game after this season, but took no more action against that sport. The basketball program will lose three scholarships over two years and must return a portion of the revenue it earned from the 1988 NCAA tournament because of the use of an ineligible athlete.

The Gators will be permitted 13 scholarships in 1991-92, two fewer than the maximum, and 14 scholarships in 1992-93. The NCAA also cited Sloan and Hall, both fired last year, for unethical conduct.

Although the school avoided the "death penalty," the university president, John Lombardi, called the postseason ban on this year's football team, which is 2-0 and ranked No. 19, "a particularly difficult blow to accept."

"We cannot accept as appropriate the punishment of the innocent for the sins of a prior generation," Lombardi said.

The school can appeal the sanctions, or ask that the ban against the football team be delayed.

SCOREBOARD

SOCCER

European Cups

First Round, First Leg

CLUB CHAMPIONS CUP

Aston Villa (England) 1, Real Madrid (Spain) 0

Bayern Munich (Germany) 3, Arsenal (England) 0

Inter Milan (Italy) 1, Juventus (Italy) 0

PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands) 1, Ajax (Netherlands) 0

Real Madrid (Spain) 1, Bayern Munich (Germany) 0

Real Madrid (Spain) 1, Bayern Munich (Germany) 0

Real Madrid (Spain) 1, Bayern Munich (Germany) 0

CLUB CHAMPIONS CUP

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BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Best Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	AL East	52	48	.520	—

PENNANT RACES

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Best Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	AL East	52	48	.520	—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Best Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	AL East	52	48	.520	—

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(Continued From Back Page)

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TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL

ATLANTA—Extended contract of Kevin White, forward, for four years through 1995.

LOS ANGELES CLIPPERS—Signed Ken Baskett, center, to a two-year contract.

San Antonio Spurs—Signed Steve Nash, guard, to a two-year contract.

NEW JERSEY—Agreed to terms with Tish Harrison, forward, on a one-year contract.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Norm Powell, forward, to a one-year contract.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Put Mark Collins, center, on injured reserve. Signed Roger Brown, defensive back.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Dan Marino, quarterback, to a one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Put Mike Pyle, defensive back, on injured reserve. Signed John Williams, defensive back.

SAN DIEGO—Put Billy Ray Smith, linebacker, on injured reserve. Signed Steve Haskins, defensive back.

SAN FRANCISCO—Put Mark Harrison, defensive back, on injured reserve. Signed Jim Frazier, defensive back.

SEATTLE—Signed Chris Dwyer, offensive tackle, to a one-year contract.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Willie Brown, defensive back, to a one-year contract.

WASHINGTON—Signed Dan Marino, quarterback, to a one-year contract.

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OBSERVER

Just Fax Me at the Plex

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — You are in a movie house on the edge of your seat because the Indestructible Thing from Galaxy is sneaking up on Arnold Schwarzenegger with a spray gun carrying liquefied muscle-shrinking gas, one drop of which can reduce a weightlifter to a 97-pound weakling faster than you can say Schwarzenegger.

Suddenly the telephone rings in the next seat. "Hello, this is Jason," says your fellow moviegoer, then, "Jennifer! You got me at the movies, Jen!"

"No, not Stallone. It's Schwarzenegger, but the special effects aren't so hot. Just that old thing with a guy's brain being squeezed out through his eye sockets. Speaking of Stallone —"

"Jen, I know you weren't speaking of Stallone. I was speaking of Schwarzenegger. Did you see the new Varsity Fair? The one with Stallone on the cover and the big print saying, 'I want to be Stallone? Make him sound just like Greta Garbo. I want to be Stallone.'"

"Who's Greta Garbo? She's the one who said, 'I want to be alone.'"

Yes, this scene is fictional, but something very much like it is being played out nowadays in enough movie theaters to create demands for banning cellular phones in movie houses. In California, which is always first with the worst as well as the best of everything American, people are even saying there has to be a law, and you can guess what this will lead to.

Yes, a movement. Just what this country needs, right? Another movement. There's no avoiding it once angry movie fans start leaning on governments, movie theaters and Jack Valenti to ban cellular phones from the Bijou.

I know, it's not the Bijou anymore. It's the Plex One, Two, Three, Four and Upward Through Sixteen, but the ban makes more sense when we imagine it being enforced at a Bijou, because when Americans still went to the Bijou it was to see the movie.

When you go to places called Plex, whether Plex One or Sixteen, you probably ought to expect to have half the audience gassing on the phone. Since the typical Plex screen isn't much bigger than the

typical home TV, the distractions Americans accept as normal parts of the TV might seem natural there: going out for beer just as the Indestructible Thing aims its nozzle, working the crossword puzzle, using the phone to tell Jennifer who Greta Garbo was.

Nevertheless, excessively fixated though Americans are, there are still real moviegoers — at least in California — who would rather fight than have their Plexes, small and grainy though they are, turned into TV rooms.

They can expect angry resistance from telephone addicts. With enough lawyers and lobbyists, the nation's telephone will have no problem finding a constitutional right to bear telephones wherever the hearing impulse dictates. After all, it's not telephones that disturb moviegoers, it's people using the telephones.

Why punish people who desperately need telephones in their pockets and purses when they go to the movies? What of the typical American investor, so crucial to the nation's economy, who needs up-to-the-second stock market quotations from Hong Kong, London, Tokyo?

Should he be denied the right to relax for an hour or two in a Plex because purist movie extremists refuse to have Schwarzenegger's big screen spoiled by a cell reporting an unparalleled opportunity to make a quick million in Hong Kong?

No wonder America is in danger of losing its Number One standing. That we should ever see the day when movie fanatics trample the constitutional right to bear telephones.

But I am carried away in expressing the arguments that are so easily foreseeable in this business, when in fact my sympathies are all on the side of the phone ban.

The history of technological nuisances suggests that before this particular issue is settled, something even nastier than cellular phones will turn up at the Plex. I mean the portable fax.

I hear it already: A gasping Schwarzenegger is being crushed in the coils of an interplanetary robotic bio constructor when the machine rings in the next seat.

"Jason here, Jennifer. Send all 500 pages. Just fax me at the Plex."

New York Times Service

A Man of Words and Their Many Uses

By Pamela Sommers

WASHINGTON — Richard Maltby Jr. loves words. Engage him in conversation and he ponders, then carefully settles on just the right phrase to describe a person or feeling. Try tackling the fiendishly clever crossword puzzles he contributes to Harper's magazine. Better yet, consider his spare yet telling lyric for a song called "One of the Good Guys," a portrait of the hard-working, faithful family man beset by occasional fantasy and doubt:

Just between good guys
It's not which road you take
Which life you pick to live in
Whichever choice you make
The longing is a given
And that's what brings the ache
That only the good guys know.

"As with all simple things, these lines are the result of an elaborate, charming process," Maltby explains. He is perched in the balcony of the Arena Stage's Kreeger Theater, during a rehearsal of "Closer Than Ever," the third in a series of trenchant musical revues. "Starting Here, Starting Now" and "Baby" are the others — he has created with his longtime collaborator, the composer David Shire. "You don't have the feeling that the rhyme is forced. The rhymes are there because they're satisfying — but you never feel them showing off. Of course, that's the ultimate kind of showing off."

A big, bespectacled man with a warm smile, Maltby, 52, has contributed his linguistic and directorial gifts to some wildly different projects. He won the 1978 Tony Award as best director of a musical for co-producing and directing "A Man of the Year." He describes himself as the "only Benedict Arnold" to take part in the British invasion of the American theater. In 1985, he was co-adaptor and director of Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Song and Dance" for Broadway, and he co-wrote the lyrics for the West End hit "Miss Saigon."

He is collaborating with Arthur Laurents and Charles Strouse on "Nick and Nora," a musical based on the characters in "The Thin Man," headed for Broadway in the spring. And then there is "Closer Than Ever," running at the Kreeger through Sept. 29, a chamber-sized reflection on infidelity, fitness, aging parents and career-vs.-motherhood from an urban, liberal, middle-class perspective.

What is the glue that binds Maltby and Laurents and Nick and Nora and baby boomers together?

"It's all storytelling," Maltby declares. "Are you telling the story clearly? Is it surprising? Is it suspenseful? Do you care? All of us who work in theater find ourselves dealing with characters who are not us. But



Director-lyricist Maltby: "The rhymes are there because they're satisfying."

I have to believe that there are people who know the satisfaction of being in the presence of craft, of absorbing language."

Examples come tumbling forth: "God knows I would never have imagined that I would be the creator of a show about life in Harlem." In a way, the language those characters use is equal to only one other thing I know, and that is English Restoration comedy. They come out and lie to the audience with the first sentence, and continue to lie the entire evening. And the audience gets that joke. It's all about dealing with an unfair world. This is a world in which black artists had to use the back stairs rather than the lobby. They never complain about it, they deal with it with language."

"Miss Saigon" was very hard to write. For the first time I was writing a show in which none of the characters are schooled. These characters are street-smart, the girl has a sense of mysticism. But I couldn't use any of the vocabulary that I normally use. He'd like to "write dopey," he says. And he wishes he had a better way with spoken dialogue. "I've tried to write the book for several musicals, but I tend to put the subtext in the script. I'm afraid that audiences won't get it. So working on 'Nick and

Nora' with someone like Arthur Laurents — one of the great book writers of our time — has been fascinating. He'll give me a page and a half of dialogue to read, and it looks like there's nothing on the page. And then he gives it to the actors and tells them, 'The "thank you" is an attack. The "yes" means "Are you kidding?"' That's the way people talk in real life."

He recognizes craftsmanship in some rap music. He adores Sondheim. But it seems that Maltby's wordsmith-of-choice today is none other than A.A. Milne.

"I have a 2-year-old, and I love to read Milne to him. I think the miracle of Milne's poems is that it is impossible to read them wrong. Most times you put something down in a rhyme, and you can mis-accuse. And then with the variety of people reading it, you would pick up different rhythms. But with Milne, you just can't read it wrong. Listen: 'When I was one, I had just begun. When I was two, I was nearly new.' He smiles, off in the nursery with Christopher Robin and Pooh.

Asked about the much-discussed "Miss Saigon" controversy: "The whole thing is really unfortunate, because it has created an issue where there shouldn't be one. . . . To say we should have cast an Asian

in the part of the Engineer demeans one of the great actors of the English stage [Jonathan Pryce], who was willing to risk doing the part and who delivers a stunning performance. It's also demeaning to all the Asians — about 20 of them — whose roles are very demanding vocally and acting-wise. We cast them just because they are talented. . . . In the long run, more Asian performers are going to get breaks because of this show than aren't."

Part of the reason Maltby and Shire have remained collaborators for so long is that they have so much in common. They met at Yale as freshmen and wrote two shows together. Both are married for the second time. Both are sons of hand leaders.

It took almost 20 years for the team to score its first significant success. Turning inward, using the experiences of their own circle of friends and relationships, seemed to make all the difference.

There are moments in "Closer Than Ever" that strike some listeners as the most autobiographical and resonant to date. "If I Sing," the show's climax, describes the relationship between a middle-aged composer and his musician dad, at a time when the older man is losing his physical abilities and both are becoming aware of the artistic legacy that binds them.

"I had always wondered about my gift for structure, but it didn't hit me until my forties that it had come from my father, who was an expert musical stranger," Maltby recalls. "And David got his love of chords from his father, who constantly played Gershwin and Kern for him."

"I had mentioned to David that we ought to do something about the fact that we both had musician fathers, and so he wrote a melody, and I wrote a lyric that was okay, but —"

"Then one day when David was visiting his father, he saw that he couldn't play the piano anymore, that his fingers couldn't move. So David sat down and played the melody he'd composed, and even though he didn't say anything, his father seemed to make the leap of understanding that even though he couldn't play anymore, David could. The song was about him."

Shire's father died this last January. But before that, he made the trip, wheelchair and all, from Philadelphia to New York to catch "Closer Than Ever." And he had the good fortune to hear these words:

If I sing you are the music
If I love, you taught me how
Every day your heart is beating
In the man that I am now
If my ears are tuned to wonder
If when I reach the chords are there
If there is joy in making music
It's a joy that we both share.

PEOPLE

Belafonte Criticized
For Trip to South Africa

Anti-apartheid campaigners in Johannesburg have criticized Harry Belafonte for his current visit to South Africa, despite the fact that he is not in the country to perform. Mphahlele Mphahlele of the Pan Africanist Congress said Thursday that the American singer's visit was "opportunistic." Belafonte, who in 1985 was arrested briefly for staging a demonstration in front of the South African Embassy in Washington, reportedly has paid a visit to Walter Sisulu, a leader of the black nationalist African National Congress.

John Collins' first appearance in 10 years on the London West End stage, in Neil Coward's comedy classic "Private Lives," drew mixed reviews. Collins, 57, a mainstay in the television soap "Dynasty," won a five-minute standing ovation from the first-night audience. But the Press Association wrote that she appeared to falter with nerves at some points. Collins said, "Of course I was nervous, but after the first scene they disappeared."

Shelia Rensch Kennedy, 40, and Joseph P. Kennedy 2d, 37, who is seeking a third term in Congress, have filed for a no-fault divorce in Massachusetts. The Kennedys separated in February 1989. They have twin 9-year-old sons.

Earn Tift Benson, the leader of the Mormon Church, has undergone surgery for blood clots in the brain in Salt Lake City, Utah. Benson, 91, has been president of the 7.2-million-member Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints since 1985. Benson was reported in stable condition.

Paul Newman has donated \$50,000 in profits from his food company to help refugees who are stranded in Jordan after fleeing Kuwait and Iraq.

Gro Harlem Brundtland, the former prime minister of Norway, has been awarded the Indira Gandhi Prize for peace, disarmament and development. The prize, named for the late Indian prime minister, was given for pioneering research into the relationship between development and the environment.

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